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ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERIES, No. 8

JUNE 1, 1923

**AN ALBUM OF PREHISTORIC
CANADIAN ART**

BY

Harlan I. Smith

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PREFATORY NOTE

BY

E. Sapir

(Chief of Division of Anthropology)

Occidental artists are no longer content to confine themselves to the traditional legacy of what may be designated the highroad of European art. The exotic note has been struck in recent days quite frequently. At first, the more highly finished types of exotic art—more especially the decorative and pictorial art of China and Japan—were laid under tribute, partly by direct imitation or adaptation, partly, and even more fruitfully by the suggestion of new forms and more subtle nuances. Later, the exotic art of primitive peoples—of Polynesians, Peruvians, West Coast Indians—made accessible in museums and published illustrations, or directly studied in their home environment, opened up new and suggestive vistas to artists of a progressive temperament. What this art lacks in mechanical finish or execution is often more than made up by boldness of conception or an instinctive feeling for form and line. Industrial art, following in the wake of non-utilitarian art, has also felt the revivifying influence of exotic ideas. Primitive motives have already yielded gratifying results in the field of industrial application, though the possibilities of their utilization have as yet been barely tapped. This is due not so much to the inaccessibility of suitable material (museums and ethnological publications are crowded with valuable æsthetic suggestions) as to sheer inertia on the part of the industrial world and its failure to realize the fruitful possibilities that are inherent in so much of primitive art. The scientific students of primitive culture are no less to blame. They have been almost exclusively concerned with the purely scientific aspects of the study of primitive art. Paradoxically enough, they even seem to have forgotten that primitive art is art as well as ethnological material and have neglected the latent possibilities of suggestion and the invigorating influence of this primitive art on our own decorative art, which has so frequently been degraded to lifeless *clichés*.

Aboriginal art in Canada, as the author points out, is by no means confined to the prehistoric remains. An even greater wealth of artistic material lies ready to hand in the decorated handicrafts of the living Indians. Although a certain proportion of this has undoubtedly been subjected to the influence of the whites, the greater part is still astonishingly true to aboriginal style and spirit and readily capable of industrial utilization along the lines laid down by Mr. Smith. Should the reception accorded the present volume warrant further publications of the same nature, it is the intention of the Division of Anthropology to prepare a series of albums dealing with what might be called the living art of the five great culture areas ordinarily recognized in aboriginal Canada.

Canada

Victoria Memorial Museum Bulletin No. 37

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SERIES, No. 8

AN ALBUM OF PREHISTORIC CANADIAN ART

BY HARLAN I. SMITH

INTRODUCTION

Motives for Canadian manufactures are now urgently needed by the many industries that are obliged to use designs and trade-marks in producing manufactured articles. In some cases the conditions brought about by the war have cut off the sole supply of industrial designs. The designs for many industries, such as the textile trades, were almost wholly of foreign origin. Consequently, Canada relied on foreigners for them and the war having exhausted the energies of many of the European designers, the supply has been inadequate. New designs are constantly required and manufacturers have been compelled to turn to other sources for them. American designers as a result realize, more than ever before, the wealth of motives for designs to be found in North American museums among the prehistoric and historic collections of the handiwork of the peoples of various countries. Prehistoric Canadian art has been so little applied to modern commercial uses that almost all of it is new to the trades and useful to commercial artists.

The designs that have been used are almost all based upon motives from Greek, Roman, and other European art, and consequently are not distinctively Canadian. Owing to the war and the great debt that all the nations have been obliged to assume, the competition in manufactured articles with which to pay those debts will be intense, and Canada, with its small population and relatively high cost of production, cannot successfully compete by duplicating European articles; but must offer for export products of purely Canadian design, somewhat after the French idea of distinctive styles.

It would seem that the early Indian art of Canada might well serve as a suitable starting point for manufacturers in the production of distinctively Canadian designs. Not only practical commercial designers, but psychologists also, agree that designs cannot be developed without a suitable motive, and that such motive is a most difficult thing to get.

This album is, therefore, a contribution to supply the demand that arose during the war. The specimens illustrated represent the earliest art of Canada. They are scattered in many collections from Victoria and San Francisco to London, Berlin, and Florence, as indicated in the legends and the list of collections given on page 18 *et seq.* Only some of them have been previously illustrated.

The drawings, which in most of the plates represent the specimens one-half natural size, have been made by W. J. Wintenberg and O. E. Prud'homme, both of the Victoria Memorial Museum. Mr. Wintenberg acted as general assistant in the preparation of the legends, especially in the search for stray and obscure data.

The three hundred and eighty-nine figures in the eighty-four plates of this publication illustrate many different specimens, each showing one or more motives, in some single cases many different motives. Each specimen or every motive on each specimen may inspire, or give rise to, a great many designs. This is illustrated by the prehistoric work itself; for instance, the clubs made of whale's bone illustrated in Plates XXI-XXV. In these the motive is a bird's head capped by a mask representing a bird's head, and this single motive the prehistoric club makers have varied in all the different ways shown.

The series of specimens illustrated is practically a complete exposition of the prehistoric art of Canada, although it does not include all the simplest and crudest art, but only what seemed likely to be of use to manufacturers. It includes also objects—such as arrow-points and pestles—which are generally considered under other subjects than art in descriptions of prehistoric cultures of Canada. They are included here because they have beautiful forms, capable of inspiring useful shapes, designs, and trade-marks for manufactures.

Prehistoric Canadian art objects are found in all parts of southern Canada, that is, in all the parts from which we have adequate collections of prehistoric objects.

The prehistoric art of Canada, like the historic native art, may be classified at least into great groups. These correspond in a general way to the five great modern Indian culture areas of the country, which in turn coincide with five natural divisions, namely, the Pacific coast, the Interior plateau and Mackenzie basin, the Great Plains, the Eastern Woodlands, and the Arctic coast.

The illustrations in the album have been arranged in groups corresponding to these areas, in the order above named.

The Pacific coast is characterized by much fog and rain, and dense, dark forests of great trees, especially cedar. This area had an abundant sea-food supply including whales, seals, salmon, and shell fish. The Indians, at least recently, had a highly developed realistic and conventional art, largely representing animal forms. They were without pottery. The several tribes had a very highly developed social organization and financial system.

The Indians of the Interior plateau and Mackenzie basin, at least recently, had a less realistic art, which was largely geometric and pictographic, highly conventionalized and symbolic, although occasional specimens seem to have been brought from the coast or made in imitation of the coast art. They were without pottery and had a less highly developed social organization and financial system than the coast tribes.

The Great Plains had few trees and a plentiful food supply in the form of vast herds of buffalo, which also supplied material for tents, clothing, spoons, and other articles.

The Eastern Woodlands area is characterized by forests, including the birch and sugar maple, and by wild rice swamps. The bark of the birch was formerly much used for covering lodges and canoes, for baskets, trays, and other things. Maple-sugar and rice made up perhaps one-third of the food of the people. Pottery was extensively made by both Algonkian and Iroquoian tribes, the Iroquoian pottery being well developed. Sculptured animal forms and geometric figures are numerous.

The Arctic coast, or Eskimo area, also has its own peculiar character, but collections of prehistoric art from the Canadian Arctic are small and those from Alaska are large, so that this material cannot be considered distinctively Canadian. Furthermore, it comes from a region far from our manufacturing districts. It is consequently omitted from this album.

The art of each regional division as a whole is so distinctive that it can never be mistaken for that of another division by any person acquainted with the art of both. Much less can it be mistaken for the art of distant countries, such as Mexico or Japan. A part of it is common to the art of neighbouring regions, just as the maple and beaver symbols of this Dominion are found beyond the limits of Canada. Only a few pieces of very simple lines or pieces lacking distinctive characteristics might be mistaken for objects from distant places. Some of the types are limited to small areas and may be useful in making trade-marks of those areas—for instance, the eleven peculiar seated human figures illustrated in Plates XV to XX are found only in the comparatively small area from Cowichan to Kamloops in British Columbia.

MATERIALS

The specimens illustrated are made of the following materials: one of iron, one of copper, about one hundred of stone, over two hundred of pottery, about thirty of bone, about ten of antler, three of teeth, about ten of shell, and one of wood. The objects of iron and wood, however, are modern. Pottery is found only from east of the Rockies. It reaches its highest excellence in Iroquoian sites of southern Ontario, where it is extremely plentiful.

Most of the Pacific coast specimens are of stone with some duplicates, a considerable number are of bone with many duplicates, a few are of antler, a very few have inlays of shell, and there is one each of wood and iron, both modern. Most of the Plateau specimens are of stone and a considerable number are of bone. A few are of antler and a very few of teeth, shell, and copper. The Plains specimens also are mostly of stone. A few are of pottery, shell, and antler. Most of the Eastern Woodlands specimens are of pottery, and only about one-tenth are of stone. A few are of bone, a smaller number of shell, and one is of antler.

The material of each object is mentioned in the legends, since it is clear that the material greatly affects the technique, and the technique affects the design.

TECHNIQUE

The technique is chiefly drawing, impressing and modelling in soft clay, incising, pecking, carving, painting, and inlaying. Colour is found chiefly in red and black pictographs on stone. There are also a few red spirals and stripes on bone objects; but they are probably of little or no service to commercial designers, and are not illustrated here.

The forms are of human beings, other mammals, birds, snakes, turtles, fish, and geometric figures, and combinations of these. Animal forms are common in prehistoric Canadian art.

Plant forms are not certainly recognized among this prehistoric material, but are common in modern Indian perishable work in the Eastern Woodlands and the Plains, especially on birch-bark work and bead work. The design on the pipe illustrated in figure 5, Plate LXXXIV, is an example. It is probable that these are post-Columbian representations by the Indians of art brought to America by Europeans. Ears of corn are possibly, but not probably, represented by the figures on fragments of Iroquoian pottery, such as are illustrated in Plate LIX and by an earthenware pipe from Ontario in the Provincial Museum, Toronto. Had plant forms been used in prehistoric times it seems probable that at least some would have been made on such enduring materials as stone, pottery, or bone, and that at least one specimen would have been found, for the modern Indians, who use these plant forms in great numbers to meet the demand from tourists, make very few objects of any kind except of perishable material.

Geometric forms are common, especially on pottery, on which they were drawn when the clay was soft. They also occur as groups of impressed circles on pottery, in incising, pecking, and painting and inlaying, but are rare in modelling and carving, that is, they are usually made on surfaces rather than in mass.

The designs on the specimens are frequently bilaterally symmetrical, and some of these are also alike on obverse and reverse, but less than one per cent in over 400 specimens—those illustrated in figure 5, Plate XLIII, figure 1, Plate XLIV, and figure 2, Plate LXXVII—have both ends alike; and these few specimens are probably modern, perhaps being due to the introduction of European tools or European ideas. Moreover, those illustrated in figure 1, Plate XLIV, and figure 2, Plate LXXVII, being made up of circles and parts of circles, almost necessarily have both ends alike. Among the prehistoric objects of known Iroquoian origin, curved lines are found in carving and modelling, such as animal figures, and in little, stamped circles on pottery, but, with the exception of the single specimens of pottery illustrated in figure 7, Plate LVII, they are absent from the drawn geometric designs.

Prehistoric Canadian art is characterized by asymmetry in one of the three directions; that is, although obverse and reverse may be similar and right and left similar, top and bottom differ in about 99 per cent of the specimens. In this respect the prehistoric motives differ greatly from modern European designs. All is hand work and so has not the limitations in character found in designs adapted to machine reproduction.

Prehistoric Canadian art has been called crude. Even if this were so, it might still be urged that good design is often evolved from or based on crude beginnings and artists are always searching for basic motives.

The simplicity and freedom of expression of prehistoric Canadian art is what modern craftsmen most need to counteract the tendency to over-decoration, mechanical technique, mathematical monotony, and lack of individuality. It is free from European tradition and so leads to new ideas.

In using motives from prehistoric art, attention must be given to the artistic value of the original specimen; the suitability of the motive to the material and medium to be used, pottery, leather, textiles, metal, wood, cement, etc.; the suitability of the motive to the size, shape, and use of the article to be decorated; the preservation of the original spirit of the motive; and the subordination of the motive to the designer's individuality. The designer may develop the motive by distorting it, conventionalizing it—as the lotus has been conventionalized into innumerable designs—duplicating it, dissecting it, combining dissections, and by various combinations of these methods.

The specimens may be considered as artists' drawings or models and some of them may be reproduced as they are. For instance, the clubs made of whale's bone illustrated in Plates XXI to XXV, may be reproduced as paper cutters; either end of these carvings may serve as models for umbrellas and parasol handles; or, perfected in line, they may serve as models for knife, fork, or spoon handles. On the other hand, probably, the specimens will be of greater service if used merely as motives. They will also be of service to art schools in the study of the history of art, so desirable a part of the equipment of a commercial designer.

Designers may wish to represent another view of these specimens. Every artist interprets differently, and expert designers may often want to work from the original specimens instead of from the illustrations. In such cases the album gives a fairly complete idea of what prehistoric Canadian art has to offer and indicates the collection in which each specimen may be seen.

Financially successful use of museum specimens of prehistoric and historic aboriginal art from Peru, Mexico, the United States, Siberia, etc., has been made in recent years by the silk, cotton, and costume industries in the United States as described in the following publications:

CRAWFORD, M.D.C.—"Design and Colour in Ancient Fabrics, Activity of Commercial Concerns of Today in Making Use of Antique Patterns Found in the Temples and Tombs of the Prehistoric New World and Now on Exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History." *Am. Mus. Jour.*, New York, No. 7, vol. XVI, November, 1916, pp. 417-431. Illustrated.

"Creative Textile Art and the American Museum." *Am. Mus. Jour.*, New York, No. 4, vol. XVII, April, 1917, pp. 253-259. Illustrated.

"Museum Documents and Modern Costume. With an Introduction by Clark Wissler." *Am. Mus. Jour.*, New York, No. 4, vol. XVIII, April, 1918, pp. 286-297. Illustrated.

SMITH, HANAN I.—"Distinctive Canadian Designs. How Canadian Manufacturers May Profit by Introducing Native Designs into their Products." *Industrial Canada*, September, 1917, Toronto, 1917. Illustrated.

Also reprint.

Also abstracted and rearranged in *Saturday Night*, November 24, 1917. Toronto, 1917.

Museum specimens illustrating the art of the natives of America have long been well known and appreciated by students, but have now for the first time come to the notice of a large number of manufacturers who state that they will not again be dependent on foreign motives.

A greater number of motives for designs may be obtained from specimens collected from the modern Canadian Indians than from prehistoric objects excavated from ancient sites in Canada. The modern native art differs somewhat from the prehistoric. It has developed to a considerable extent. It includes other materials, such as silver and iron; and other motives, such as plant forms. These were probably not used until after contact with Europeans. It includes, also, painting, embroidery, appliqué, and tattooing on materials of perishable nature, such as wood, skin, and fabrics, not represented among the prehistoric specimens.

Large collections of such specimens may be seen in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa; the American Museum of Natural History, New York; the Museum of the American Indian, New York; the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; the United States National Museum, Washington; the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago and the Provincial Museum, Victoria. Smaller collections are housed in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, and the Provincial Museum, Department of Education, Toronto.

Many pictures of modern Indian specimens are included in each of the following publications:

Pacific Coast

NIMLACK, ALBERT P.—"The Coast Indians of Southern Alaska and Northern British Columbia." *Rept. United States Nat. Mus.*, 1888, Washington, 1890, pp. 225-386. Figures 11-300, Plates I-LXX. Illustrations of paintings, carving, silver, shell, metal and horn work, tatting, tattooing, weaving, appliqué, and embroidery.

SWANSON, JOHN R.—"Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida." *Mem. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 1, vol. V, Leiden, 1905, pp. 1-360. Figures 1-31, Plates I-XXVI. Illustrations of paintings, carvings, shell, metal and horn work, inlaying, tattooing, weaving, appliqué, and embroidery.

"Social Condition, Beliefs, and Linguistic Relationship of the Tlingit Indians. Twenty-sixth Rept. Bur. of Am. Ethnology, Washington, 1908, pp. 393-485, Figures 103-117, Plates XLVIII-LVIII. Illustrations of painting and face-painting from Alaska, but similar to the art of the coast of British Columbia.

BOAS, FRANZ.—"The Decorative Art of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast." *Bu. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, No. 10, vol. IX, New York, 1897, pp. 123-176, Figures 1-8. Illustrations of carving, engraving, painting, weaving, appliqué, and embroidery.

"The Social Organization and the Secret Societies of the Kwakwaka'wakw Indians." *Rept. United States Nat. Mus.*, 1895, Washington, 1897, pp. 311-738, Figures 1-21, Plates 1-51. Illustrations of carving, engraving, and painting.

"The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians." *Mem. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. 2, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 2, vol. I, New York, 1898, pp. 25-127, Plates VII-XII. Illustrations of carving and painting.

"Facial Paintings of the Indians of Northern British Columbia." *Mem. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. 1, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 1, vol. I, New York, 1898, pp. 13-24, Plates I-VI. Illustrations of painting on face.

EMMONS, GEORGE T.—"The Chilkat Blanket, with Notes on the Blanket Designs." *Rept. Bur. of Am. Ethnology*, pt. 4, vol. III, New York, 1907, pp. 220-40. Figures 536-592, Plates XXIV-XXVII. Illustrations of painted patterns and weaving.

FARRAND, LIVINGSTON.—"Basketry Designs of the Salish Indians." *Mem. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. 5, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 5, vol. I, New York, 1898, pp. 391-399, Figures 310-330, Plates XXI-XXIII. Illustrations of basketry.

Plateaus

TEIT, JAMES.—"The Thompson Indians of British Columbia," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 4, vol. II, Anthropology I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 4, vol. I, New York, 1900, pp. 103-392, Figures 118-315, Plates XIV-XX. Illustrations of carving and painting.

"The Lillooet Indians," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 5, vol. IV, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 5, vol. II, New York, 1906, Leiden, 1906, pp. 193-300, Figures 61-100, Plates VII-IX. Illustrations of painting, carving, imbrication, and embroidery.

"The Shuswap," Mem., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, pt. 7, vol. II, Leiden, 1909, pp. 443-789, Figures 199-281, Plates XIII-XIV. Illustrations of carving, painting, tattooing, imbrication, and etching on bark.

FARRAND, LIVINGSTON.—(See page 6).

HILL-TOUT, CHARLES.—British North America, I, "The Far West, The Home of the Salish and Déné," London, 1907, pp. 1-263, Plates I-XXXII.

Plains

WISSLER, CLARK.—"Decorative Art of the Sioux Indians," Bull. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., vol. 18, New York, 1904, pp. 231-271, Figures 71-102, Plates XXXVIII-LVI. Illustrations of bead work and painting from the part of this stock living in the United States.

"Material Culture of the Blackfoot Indians," Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Anthropological Papers, pt. 1, vol. V, New York, 1910, pp. 1-175, Figures 1-103, Plates I-VIII. Illustrations of painting, inlaying, and embroidery.

Eastern Woodlands

SPECK, FRANK G.—"The Double-Curve Motive in Northeastern Algonkian Art," Mem. 42, Geol. Surv., Can., 1914, pp. 1-17, Plates I-XXVIII. Illustrations of etching on birch bark and bead work.

HOFFMAN, WALTER J.—"The Midewiwin or Grand Medicine Society of the Ojibwa," Seventh Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1891, pp. 143-300, Figures 1-39, Plates II-XXIII. Illustrations of carving, face painting, etching on birch bark, and beadwork.

Arctic

HOFFMAN, WALTER JAMES.—"The Graphic Art of the Eskimo," Rept. of the United States Nat. Mus., 1895, Washington, 1897, pp. 739-908, Figures 1-154, Plates 1-82. Illustrations of engravings from the part of this stock living in Alaska.

HAWKES, E. W.—"The Labrador Eskimo," Mem. 91, Geol. Surv., Can., 1916, pp. 1-235, Figures 1-32, Plates I-XXXV. Illustrations of carving and tattooing.

TURNER, LUCIEN M.—"Ethnology of the Ungava District, Hudson Bay Territory," Eleventh Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1894, pp. 159-350, Figures 21-155, Plates XXXVI-XXIII. Illustrations of carving and painting.

BOAS, FRANZ.—"Eskimo of Baffin Land and Hudson Bay," Bull. Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. 1, vol. XV, New York, 1907, pp. 1-570, Figures 1-269, Plates I-X. Illustrations of carving and tattooing.

"The Central Eskimo," Sixth Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1888, pp. 399-669, Figures 390-546, Plates I-X. Illustrations of carving, drawing, and tattooing.

DEMAND FOR DESIGNS

Canadian manufacturers, especially jewellers and lithographers, have already expressed a strong desire for distinctively Canadian designs. Several were surprised at the quantity, variety, and quality of prehistoric Canadian art.

List of Canadian Manufactures, Products, and Exports, to Which Distinctively Canadian Designs Can Be Applied

There are over one hundred and seventy-five different industries in Canada or about one thousand firms that use designs. The following list is based upon the Export Directory of The Department of Trade and Commerce, 1915.

Architectural work; Art publications; Art squares; Art works.

Badges; Badges, ribbon; Balusters and banisters; Balusters, spun zinc; Bank notes; Banners; Belt buckles; Book covers; Bottles; Brass; Bronze work; Brooches; Bulletins, for outdoor display; Bureaus; Burlaps; Burnt leather novelties; Button moulds; Buttons; Buttons, covered; Buttons, crochet; Buttons, fancy; Buttons, freshwater pearl; Buttons, vegetable ivory.

Cake ornaments; Calendars; Cards, playing; Cast iron railings; Carpets; Castings; Celluloid combs; Cement garden fountains; Cement watering troughs; Chairs; China; China cabinets; Clocks; Coins, minted; Cornices; Cotton goods; Covers, table; Curtains, cheville; Curtains, lace; Cut glass; Cutlery.

Davenport; Designing; Dies; Dies, brass boss printing; Drafts, lithographed; Drapery; Drawn work; Dress fabrics.

Emblems, society; Embossing; Embroidery; Engraving, photo.

Fancy goods; Flower pots; Fountains; Fork handles; Fresco paintings; Fronts of buildings; Furniture.

Gargoyles; Glass, art; Gold jewellery.

Hair ornaments; Hat pins.

Indian goods.

Jewellery.

Knife handles.

Lace; Lamps; Lead work; Leather goods; Linoleum; Lithographs.

Machinery, embossing; Mantels, wood; Medals and badges; Metal ceilings.

Neckware; Novelties, advertising.

Ornamental work; Ornamental iron work; Ornaments, compo. relief; Ornaments, sheet metal; Ornaments, wood.

Parasols; Picture frames; Pipes, tobacco; Plates for printers' press; Playing cards; Post cards; Postage stamps; Pottery; Prints.

Radiators; Radiators, electric; Radiators, hot water and steam; Ranges; Ranges, steel, for household and hotels; Ribbons, silk; Rings, gold; Robes, cloth; Rockers; Rockings; Rugs; Rugs, knee.

Saddles; Seals; Seals, wax; Seats, garden; Seats, pressed steel implement; Settees; Show cards; Show cases; Silks, embroidery; Silverware; Silverware, cabinets; Silverware and toilet cases; Souvenir goods; Spoon handles; Stampings; Stampings, gold and silver; Statuary, metal; Stencils; Stoves; Stoves, electric; Stoves, gas; Stoves, summer; Sweaters; Swords.

Tables, dressing; Table legs; Tabourettes; Tail pieces; Teapots; Tea urns; Terra-cotta; Tombstones; Toques, knitted; Towellings; Toys; Trade-marks; Travelling rugs.

Umbrella handles; Umbrella stands; Uniforms, band; Uniforms, diplomatic; Uniforms, fireman; Uniforms, military; Uniforms, police; Upholstered goods; Upholstery, hardware; Upholstering, leather; Upholstery, trimmings; Urns, tea and coffee. Wallpaper, asbestos; Wallpapers; Watchcases; Watches; Whitewear; Windows, stained glass; Wood, pyrographic; Wood, engraving; Woolen goods.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

NOTE.—The figure and plate numbers in small type refer to "An Album of Prehistoric Canadian Art."

ALKIRE, C. P.—"A Selection of Indian Relics," Pop. Sc. News, No. 6, vol. XXXV, June, 1901, p. 135.

Figure 1, Plate LXXV, also illustrated in this publication.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Ann. Rept. of the board of trustees for 1898.

Figure 4, Plate XXXIII, except lower left figure, also illustrated in this publication.

BEAUCHAMP, WILLIAM M.—"Horn and Bone Implements of the New York Indians," Bull. 50, New York State Mus., University of the State of New York, Albany, March, 1902, pp. 243-250, Plates 1-43.

Figure 5, Plate LXXVIII, represented by similar specimens in this publication.

BOAS, FRANZ.—"Felsenzeichnung von Vancouver Island." In *Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte*, ausserordentliche Sitzung am 14. Februar 1891, p. 160, Figure 161.

Plate XXXII also illustrates this specimen with right figure inverted.

"The Social Organization and the Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians," Rept. of the U.S. Nat. Mus., 1895, Washington, 1897, pp. 311-738, Figures 1-215, Plates 1-51.

Figures 2-4, Plate XXXI, and 1-2, Plate XXXII, after this publication.

"The Kwakiutl of Vancouver Island," *The Jesup North Pacific Expedition*, part II, vol. V, Mem. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. II, vol. VIII, Leiden, 1909, New York, 1909.

Figure 15, Plate XXXIV, represented in this publication by a similar specimen.

BOYLE, DAVID.—Archæological Report, Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1886-87. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1887, Toronto, 1888, pp. 9-58, Figures 1-117.

Figures 1, Plate XLVI; 1 and 9, Plate LXIX; 1, Plate LXXI; 2, Plate LXXIII; 7, Plate LXXVI, and 5, Plate LXXVIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1887-8. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1888, Toronto, 1889, pp. 9-59, Figures 1-84.

Figures 7, Plate LXIX; 12, Plate LXX; and 7, Plate LXXI; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1888-9. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1889, Toronto, 1889, pp. V-XVI and 1-118; 3 maps, 39 figures.

Figure 6, Plate LXVIII, after this publication. Figures 3, Plate XLVII; and 5, Plate LXVII, also illustrated in this publication. Figure 1, Plate LXIX, represented by a somewhat similar specimen in this publication.

Archæological Report, Fourth Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1890-91. Being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1891, pp. 5-89; Figures 1-162, Plates 0, and I-III.

Figures 3-5, Plate LI, after this publication. Figure 3, Plate XLIX; 8, Plate LXIX; 3, Plate LXXII; and 1 and 3, Plate LXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Ann. Archæological Rept. and Can. Inst., Session 1891, being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1892, pp. 5-101, Figures 1-131.

Figure 1, Plate LXVIII, after this publication. Figures 6, Plate XLVI; Plate XLVIII; and 1, Plate LXXIII; also illustrated in this publication. Figures 3, Plate LXVII, and 2, Plate LXX, similar to specimens illustrated in this publication.

Archæological Report, Fifth Ann. Rept. of the Can. Inst., Session 1892-3. Being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1893, pp. 1-34, Figures 1-15.

Figure 6, Plate LXXIV, also illustrated in this publication.

"Notes on Primitive Man in Ontario." Being an Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto, 1895, pp. III-VII, and 1-98, Figures 1-263 and others.

Figures 1 and 6, Plate XLVI; 3, Plate XLVII; Plate XLVIII; 3, Plate XLIX; 3-5, Plate LI; 5, Plate LXVII; 1 and 6, Plate LXXIII; 1, 7, 8, and 9, Plate LXIX; 12, Plate LXX; 7, Plate LXI; 3, Plate LXXII; 1, 2, and 5, Plate LXXIII; 1 and 3, Plate LXXIV; 7, Plate LXXVI; and 5, Plate LXXVIII; also illustrated in this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXVII, represented in this publication by a similar specimen.

Archæological Report, 1894-95, Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1896, pp. 6-79, 2 maps, Figures 1-66, Plates III-IV.

Figures 20-24, Plate LXXXI, after this publication. Figure 5, Plate LXXVI; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archæological Report, 1896-97. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1897, pp. 1-116, Figures 1-49.

Figure 10, Plate LXIX; 1, Plate LXXI; 3, Plate LXXVII; and 8, Plate LXXVIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report for 1897-8. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1898, pp. 1-87, Figures 1-52.

Figure 4, Plate LXVII, after this publication. Figures 5 and 11, Plate LXIX; 4, Plate LXXV; and 2, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

Archaeological Report, 1898. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1898, pp. V-VIII, and 1-211, Figures 1-21, Plates I-XVIII, and other illustrations.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXX; and 4, Plate LXXXIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Archaeological Report, 1899. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1900, pp. 1-193, Figures 1-123.

Figures 10 and 14, Plate LXVII, after this publication. Figure 1, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication. Figure 4, Plate LXXII, described in this publication.

Archaeological Report, 1900. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1901, pp. 1-62; Figures 1-31.

Figures 2, Plate LII; 8-9, Plate LXX; and 4, Plate LXXVIII, after this publication. Figure 4, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1901. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1902, pp. 1-149; Figures 1-52.

Figures 3, Plate XLVII; and 1, Plate XLVIII; 1, Plate LXXII; and 1, Plate LXXIII; also illustrated in this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXVII, similar to specimen illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1902. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1903, pp. 3-185, Figures 1-65 and others.

Figures 1, 3, and 4, Plate LXXII; 2, Plate LXXIII; 1, 2, 6, and 7, Plate LXXIV; 4, Plate LXXV; and 1, Plate LXXVIII, after this publication. Figures 10, Plate LXIX; 1, 2, and 5, Plate LXXI; 5, Plate LXXIII; 3, Plate LXXIV; and 4, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1903. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1904, pp. 3-150; Figures 1-66 and another.

Figure 6, Plate LXXVIII, after this publication. Figures 4 and 6, Plate LXIX; 3, Plate LXXIII; and 2, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1904. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1905, pp. 3-117, Figures 1-86 and others.

Figures 4 and 5, Plate LXXIV; 2 and 7, Plate LXXXVIII; after this publication. Figures 3, Plate LXIX; and 3, Plate LXXI; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1905. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1906, pp. 3-249, Figures 1-51.

Figures 1 and 6, Plate LXVII, after this publication. Figures 2, 7, and 12, Plate LXIX; illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1906. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1907, pp. 3-49, Figures 1-25, Plates I-VIII, and archaeological map of Ontario.

Figure 4, Plate LXXI, also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Report, 1907. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1908, pp. 4-121, Figures 1-10, Plates I-XX.

Figures 7, Plate XLIII; 2, Plate LI; and 1 and 2, Plate LXXVII; after this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXXVII; also illustrated in this publication. Part of Figure 1, Plate LXXX, and similar paintings illustrated in this publication.

BROCK, R. W.—Note Book No. 4, 1898, Geol. Surv., Can.

Plate XL after this manuscript.

HILL-TOUT, CHARLES.—"Later Prehistoric Man in British Columbia," Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., Sec. Ser., 1895-96, vol. I, sec. II, pp. 103-122, Plates I-VI.

Figures 11 and 12, Plate II, after this publication.

Also reprint.

"Notes of the Prehistoric Races of British Columbia and Their Monuments," The British Columbia Min. Rec., Christmas, 1899, Victoria and Vancouver, pp. 6-23, Figures, Plates I-VI.

Figures 11 and 12, Plate II; 1, Plate VII; 1 and 4, Plate XI; and 9, Plate XXXVI; also illustrated in this publication.

HOLMES, W. H.—"Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States," Twentieth Ann. Rept. of the Bur. of Am. Ethnology, 1898-99, Washington, 1903.

Figures 1 and 6, Plate XLVI; 3, Plate XLVII; Plate XLVIII; and 3, Plate XLIX; after this publication.

HOUGHTON, FREDERICK.—"Indian Village, Camp, and Burial Sites on the Niagara Frontier," Bull. of the Buffalo Soc. of Nat. Hist., No. 3, vol. IX, Buffalo, New York, 1909.

Figure 5, Plate LXXVIII, represented by a similar specimen in this publication.

LAIDLAW, GEORGE E.—"North Victoria County, New Sites," Archaeological Rept., 1899. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1900, pp. 41-50.

Figures 4, Plate LXXII; and 5, Plate LXXIV; described in this publication.

"Notes on North Victoria," Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1901. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1902, pp. 100-108, Figures 34-35.

Figure 1, Plate LXXII, also illustrated in this publication.

"Effigy Pipes in Stone," Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1902. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1903, pp. 37-57, Figures 19-42.

Figures 1, 3, and 4, Plate LXXII; 2, Plate LXXIII; 1-3, 6, and 7, Plate LXXIV; and 4, Plate LXXV; after this publication. Figures 1, 2, and 5, Plate LXXI; 5, Plate LXXIII; and 4, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint with changes in numbers and character of figures and some figures showing reverse instead of obverse, pp. 3-25, Figures 19-41 plus 1.

"Victoria County," Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1903. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1904, pp. 101-102.

Figures 1 and 5, Plate LXXIV; referred to in this publication.

"Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" (Second paper). Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1913. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1913, pp. 37-67, Figures.

Figures 4 and 6, Plate LXXI; and 5, Plate LXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 1-31.

"Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" (Third paper), Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1914. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1914, pp. 44-76, Figures.

Figure 1, Plate LXXV; after this publication. Figures 1, 3, and 6, Plate LXXIII; 2, Plate LXXV; and 7, Plate LXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 3-35.

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"Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" (Fourth Paper), Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1915. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1915, pp. 58-62, Figures 1-7.

Figure 2, Plate LXXV, also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 3-7, Figures 1-7.

LAWSON, A. C.—"Ancient Rock Inscriptions on the Lake of the Woods," The Am. Nat., No. 7, vol. XIX, July, 1885, pp. 654-657, Figure 1 and Plate XIX.

Figures 1-19, Plate LXXXI, after this publication.

L'HEUREUX, JEAN.—"The Kekip-Sesoators, or Ancient Sacrificial Stone of the North-West Tribes of Canada," Jour. of the Anthropological Inst. of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. XV, London, 1886, pp. 161-165. Plate VII.

Figure 5, Plate XLIII, after this publication. Figure 6, Plate XLIII; also illustrated in this publication.

Ethnological Notes on the Astronomical Customs and Religious Ideas of the Chokitapia or Blackfoot Indians, Canada," Jour. of the Anthropological Inst. of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. XV, London, 1886, pp. 301-304, Plate XIV.

Figure 5, Plate XLIII, after this publication.

MALLERY, GARRICK.—"Picture Writing of the American Indians," 10th Ann. Rept., Bur. of Ethnology, 1888-89, Washington, 1893, pp. 3-807, Figures 1-1290, Plates I-LIV.

Plate XXXII also illustrated in this publication.

McINNES, WILLIAM.—Note Book, No. 1, 1890, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figure 2, Plate LXXIX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1890, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figure 5, Plate LXXX, after this manuscript.

Note Book No. 1, 1894, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figures 1-4, Plate LXXX, after this manuscript.

Note Book No. 5, 1896, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figure 1, Plate LXXIX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1898, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figure 6, Plate LXXX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1902, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figure 3, Plate LXXIX, after this manuscript.

Note Book, 1908, Geol. Surv., Can.

Figures 2-4, Plate XLIII; after this manuscript.

MONTGOMERY, HENRY.—"Prehistoric Man in Manitoba and Saskatchewan," *Am. Anthropologist*, N.S., No. 1, vol. X, January-March, 1908, pp. 33-40, Figures 16-19, Plates III-V.

Figures 2 and 5, Plate XLIV, after this publication.

"'Calf Mountain' Mound in Manitoba," *Am. Anthropologist*, N.S., No. 1, vol. XII, January-March, 1910, pp. 49-57, Figures 5-9, Plate III.

Figure 3, Plate XLIV, after this publication.

NEWCOMBE, C. F.—"Petroglyphs in British Columbia," *Victoria Daily Times*, September 7, 1907.

Also reprint with additions and corrections 8 vo., 3 pages text, 7 pages of illustrations, Margison Bros., Printers, October 17, 1907, Victoria, B.C.

Figure 5, Plate XXXI, Plate XXXII, and Figure 4, Plate XXXIII, except lower left figure, also illustrated in this publication.

ORR, ROWLAND B.—*Annual Archaeological Rept.*, 1913. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1913, pp. 5-66, figures and plates.

Figures 4, 5, and 6, Plate LXXI; and 5, Plate LXXIV, also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Rept., 1914. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1914, pp. 5-91, figures and plates.

Figure 1, Plate LXXV; after this publication. Figures 5, Plate LXVII; 1, 3, and 6, Plate LXXIII; 2, Plate LXXV; and 7, Plate LXXXIV; also illustrated in this publication.

Annual Archaeological Rept., 1915. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1915, pp. 3-118, Figures and plates.

Figure 10, Plate LXX; after this publication. Figure 2, Plate LXXV; also illustrated in this publication.

PETERS, HARRY.—"Relics of the Stone Age in Nova Scotia," *Proc. and Trans. of the Nova Scotian Inst. of Sc.*, 1894-98, vol. IX, Halifax, 1898, pp. 26-58, Plates I-III.

Figures 5 and 7, Plate LXXXIV, also illustrated in this publication.

SMITH, HARLAN I.—"Archæology of Lytton, British Columbia," *Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. III, whole series, vol. II, *Anthropology*, vol. I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. I, May 25, 1899, pp. 129-161, Figures 1-117, Plate XIII.

Figures 1-9, 14-15, 19, and 20, Plate XXXIV; 1-3, 8, and 10-14, Plate XXXV; and 1-6, Plate XXXVI; after this publication.

"Archæology of the Thompson River region, British Columbia," *Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. VI, whole series, vol. II, *Anthropology*, vol. I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. I, May, 1900, pp. 401-442, Figures 331-380, Plates XXIV-XXVI.

Figures 10-13 and 17, Plate XXXIV; 6-7, Plate XXXV; 7-9, Plate XXXVI; and Plate XXXVII, after this publication. Figures 15, Plate XXXIV, and 1-3, Plate XXXV, referred to in this publication.

"Shell-heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia," *Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. IV, whole series, vol. IV, *Anthropology*, vol. III, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. II, March, 1903, pp. 133-191, Figures 10-60, Plates VI-VII.

Figures 1-9, Plate I; 2-8 and 11-13, Plate II; 2, Plate III; 1 and 3, Plate VII; 1-4, Plate XI; 3, 5, 7, and 8, Plate XIV; and 1, Plate XX; after this publication.

"Archæology of the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound," *Mems. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist.*, pt. VI, whole series, vol. IV, *Anthropology*, vol. III, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. II, pp. 301-441, Figures 102-198, Plates X-XII. Leiden and New York, 1907.

Figures 1, 9, and 10, Plate II; 1 and 3, Plate III; 2, Plate VII; Plate X; Plate XII; 1-4, Plate XIII; 4 and 9, Plate XIV; Plate XV; Plate XVI; 1, Plate XVII; 2, Plate XVIII; Plates XIX-XXIV; 1-2, Plate XXV; Plates XXVI-XXVII; 3, Plate XXVIII; Plate XXIX; 1 and 4, Plate XXX; 5, Plate XXXI; 3-4, Plate XXXIII; and Plate XXXVII; after this publication. Figures 1, Plate IX; 5-7, Plate XIII; and 2, Plate XVII; also illustrated in this publication.

"Additional Whale-bone Clubs from Northwestern America," *Am. Anthropologist*, N.S., No. 3, vol. X, July-September, 1908, pp. 496-497, Figure 108.

Figures 3 and 4, Plate XXV, after this publication.

Also in separate of Foreign Notes.

"The Archaeological Collection from the Southern Interior of British Columbia," *Geol. Surv. Can., Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, 1913*, pp. 1-40, Plates I-XVI, Figures 1-3.

Figures 16, 18, and 19, Plate XXXIV; 4, 5, 8-10, and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 8-9, Plate XXXVI; and Plate XXXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

Also in French, 1916.

"Remarkable Sculptures from Western Canada," *Seventeenth Congress of Americanists*, 1915; Washington, 1917.

Plate IX; and Figure 1, Plate XVIII, described in this publication.

"Distinctive Canadian Designs." *Industrial Canada*, September, 1917, Toronto, 1917.

Figure 1, Plate XLIX, also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint.

Also abstracted and re-arranged in Saturday Night, November 24, 1917, Toronto, 1917.

Also reprinted in Pottery, Glass, Housefurnishings, and Toys, December, 1917, Toronto, 1917.

SOWER, T. W. E.—"Algonquian and Huron Occupation of the Ottawa Valley," The Ottawa Naturalist, Nos. 4 and 5, vol. XXIII, July and August, 1909, pp. 61-68, and 92-104, Plate.

Plate LXXXII also illustrated in this publication. Plate LXXXIII mentioned in this publication.

Also reprint, pp. 61-81.

TEIT, JAMES.—"A Rock Painting of the Thompson River Indians, British Columbia," edited from notes of the collector, by Franz Boas, Bull., Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., Article XII, New York, 1896, pp. 227-230, Figure p. 229.

Plate XXXIX after this publication.

"The Thompson Indians of British Columbia," edited by Franz Boas, Mens. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. IV, whole series, vol. II, Anthropology, vol. I; The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. I, pp. 163-386, Figures 118-315, map, Plates XIV-XX, 1900.

Figures 12-14, Plate XXXV; and Plates XXXVIII-XXXIX, also illustrated in this publication.

"The Lillooet Indians," Mens. of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., pt. V, whole series, vol. II, Anthropology, vol. I, The Jesup North Pacific Expedition, vol. II, Leiden and New York, 1906, pp. 193-300, Figures 61-100, Plates VIII-IX.

Plates VIII and XXXVIII; after this publication.

Toronto Mail, Toronto, Ontario: February 18, 1886.

Figure 6, Plate XLIII, mentioned in this publication.

WAUGH, F. W.—"Notes on Canadian Pottery," Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1901. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1902, pp. 108-115, Figures 36-52.

Figures 3, Plate XLVII; and 1, Plate XLVIII; and specimen similar to Figure 3, Plate LXVII; also illustrated in this publication.

"Indian Art in Pottery," Pop. Sc. News, No. 10, vol. XXXV, New York, October, 1901, pp. 230-231, Figures 1-8.

Figure 2, Plate XLVIII, also illustrated in this publication.

WINTERBERG, W. J.—"A Remarkable Indian Pipe," The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist, vol. VI, London, England, April, 1900, pp. 119-120, Figure 1 of four sides of pipe.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXX, also illustrated in this publication.

Also reprint.

Also reprint with slight errors, in Am. Antiquarian and Oriental Jour., No. 5, vol. XXII, September and October, 1900, pp. 309-310, Figure of four sides of pipe.

"Relics of the Attiwandarons," Records of the Past, pt. IX, vol. IV, Washington, September, 1905, pp. 266-275, Figures 1-50.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXX, also illustrated in this publication.

"The Use of Shells by the Ontario Indians," Ann. Archaeological Rept., 1907. Being part of Appendix to the Rept. of the Minister of Education, Ontario, Toronto, 1908, pp. 38-90, Plates VI-XX.

Figures 1 and 2, Plate LXXVII, after this publication. Figure 3, Plate LXXVII, also illustrated in this publication.

Also separate.

LIST OF COLLECTIONS CONTAINING SPECIMENS, CASTS, NEGATIVES, OR LANTERN SLIDES, OF PREHISTORIC CANADIAN ART, SUITABLE AS MOTIVES FOR COMMERCIAL ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Figures 2-9, Plate I; 1-10 and 13, Plate II; 1, Plate VII; Plate VIII; 1-3, Plate XI; 3 and 8, Plate XIV; 2-3, Plate XXVII; 1-2, Plate XXVIII; 1-6, Plate XXXIV; 9-13, 17, 19, and 26, Plate XXXIV; 1-3, 6-7, 10, and 12-14, Plate XXXV; and 1-7, Plate XXXVI, represented by specimens; 2-3, Plate VII; 4, Plate XI; 5-7, Plate XIII; 6, Plate XIV; 2, Plate XVII; 1 and 4, Plate XXX; 5, Plate XXXI; upper part of 4, Plate XXXIII; and 9, Plate XXXVI, represented by casts; and 1, Plate XXXI; upper part of 4, Plate XXXIII; and Plate XXXIX, represented by negatives in this institution.

ASHWORTH, DANIEL, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Figures 5-6, Plate XIII; 6, Plate XIV; and 4, Plate XXX; represented by specimens in this collection.

BAMBER, GEORGE, Sterling, Ontario.

Figure 8, Plate XLV, represented by specimen in this collection.

British Museum, London, England.

Figure 1, Plate XV; 1-2, and 4, Plate XXI; 1-2, Plate XXII; 3, Plate XXIII; 3, Plate XXIV; and 1 and 3, Plate XXIX, represented by specimens in this institution.

BROOKE, REGINALD C., Port Hammond, B.C.

Figure 1, Plate I; and 3 and 7, Plate XIV, represented by specimens in this collection.

Cambridge University Museum, Cambridge, England.

Figure 4, Plate XXIII, represented by specimen in this institution.

CROUCHER, Mrs. (Rev.) C., Yale, B.C.

Figure 1, Plate XVIII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Figure 1, Plate LXXXIII, represented by specimen in this institution.

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.

Figure 1, Plate XVI, and 4, Plate XXIV, represented by specimens in this institution.

Ethnographical Museum, Florence, Italy.

Figure 3, Plate XXI; and 1, Plate XXVI, represented by specimens in this institution.

Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Figure 2, Plate XX, represented by specimen in this institution.

Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figures 12, Plate II; 1, Plate III, but not identical; Plate IV, 1-2, Plate V; Plate VI, 1-2, Plate XIV; 2-3, Plate XX; 16 and 18, Plate XXXIV; 4-5 and 8-9, Plate XXXV; 8, Plate XXXVI; Plate XXXVII; 6, Plate XLIII; 4 and 6, Plate XLIV; 1-7 and 9, Plate XLV; 2-5, Plate XLVI; 1 and 2, Plate XLVII; 1 and 2, Plate XLIX; 1, Plate LI; 1 and 6, Plate LII; Plates LIII-LXI; 1-10, Plate LXII; Plates LXIII-LXVI; 2-3, 7-9, and 11-13, Plate LXVII; 2-5 and 7-11, Plate LXVIII; 1-3 and 11, Plate LXX; 2 and 3, Plate LXXII; 2-3 and 5-7, Plate LXXV; 2, 8, and 10, Plate LXXVI; 4, Plate LXXVIII; 3, Plate LXXXVIII; Plate LXXXIX; Plate LXXXIII; and Figures 2-3, Plate LXXXIV, represented by specimens; 5, 7, and 8, Plate I; 13, Plate II; 3, Plate VII; 4, Plate XI; 5-7, Plate XIII; 5, 8, and 9, Plate XIV; 2, Plate XV; 1, Plate XVI; 2, Plate XVII; 1 and 2, Plate XXV; 3, Plate XXVIII; 4, Plate XXX; upper part of 4, Plate XXXIII; 10-11 and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 9, Plate XXXVI; Plate XXXVII; and 11, Plate LXII, by casts; Plate XI; 1, Plate XXIII; 3, Plate XXXVIII; 2, Plate XXX; Plate XXXII; 16 and 18-20, Plate XXXIV; 4, 5, 8-10, and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 8-9, Plate XLV; 6, Plate XLVI; 1, Plate XLIX; 1, Plate XLIII; 1, Plate XLIV; 8, Plate XLV; 6, Plate XLVI; 1, Plate XLIX; 5, Plate LXVII; Plate LXIX; 4-7 and 12, Plate LXX; Plate LXXI; Plate LXXXIII; 1-2 and 4-12, Plate LXXXVI; 3, Plate LXXXVII; 5 and 8, Plate LXXXVIII; and 1 and 4-7, Plate LXXXIX; by negatives; and Plate XI; 1, Plate XXVII; Plate XXXII; 16 and 18-20, Plate XXXIV; 4, 5, 8-10, and 13-14, Plate XXXV; 8-9, Plate XXXVI; 1, Plate XLIV; 1, Plate XLIX; Plate LXIX and Plate LXXXIII, by lantern slides.

GIGLIOLI, Professor E. H., Florence, Italy.

Figure 2, Plate XXIX, represented by specimen in this collection.

HERBER, LOUIS, Sidney, B.C.

Figures 1 and 3, Plate III, represented by specimens in this collection.

LAWSON, WILLIAM, Spencerville, Ont.

Figure 11, Plate LXII, represented by specimen in this collection.

MARTIN, Hon. Justice, Victoria, B.C.

Figure 2, Plate XVII, represented by specimen in this collection.

MCDONALD, ALEXANDER, North Saanich, B.C.

Figure 4, Plate XIII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Memorial Museum, Golden Gate park, San Francisco, California. C. P. Wilcomb Loan collection.

Figure 7, Plate XIII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Figures 1, Plate XX; and 7, Plate XIII, represented by specimens in this institution.

Figure 7, Plate XIV, represented by two similar specimens in this institution.

Museum of the Natural Sciences and Art, Public Library, Vancouver, B.C.

Figure 7, Plate XIII, represented by a somewhat similar specimen in this institution.

Natural History Society of New Brunswick, St. John, New Brunswick.

Figure 1, Plate LXXXIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

NEWBIGGING, J., Victoria, B.C.

Figure 1, Plate XVII, represented by specimen in this collection.

Peabody Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Figures 3 and 4, Plate XXII, represented by specimens in this institution.

Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Massachusetts.

Figure 2, Plate XXIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

Provincial Museum, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Figures 4-7, Plate LXXXIV, represented by specimens in this institution.

Provincial Museum, Toronto, Ont.

Figures 7, Plate XLIII; 1, Plate XLIV; 1 and 6, Plate XLVI; 3, Plate XLVII; Plate XLVIII; 3, Plate XLIX; 2, Plate LI; 2-5, Plate LII; 1, 4-5, 10, and 14, Plate LXVII; 1 and 6, Plate LXVIII; Plate LXIX; 4-10 and 12, Plate LXX; Plate LXVI; 1 and 3-4, Plate LXXII; Plates LXXIII-LXXIV; 4, Plate LXXV; Plate LXVI; 1 and 3-4, Plate LXXVI; 1-3, Plate LXXVII; and 1-2 and 4-8, Plate LXVIII, represented by specimens; and Figures 4, Plate LXXIII; and 3, Plate LXXXVIII, by similar specimens in this institution.

Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.

Figures 2-3, Plate VII; 4, Plate XI; 2, Plate XV; 1-2, Plate XXV; 7-8 and 14-15, Plate XXXIV; 11, Plate XXXV; and 9, Plate XXXVI, represented by specimens; and Plate IX; Figure 5, Plate XXXI; and upper part of Figure 4, Plate XXXII, by casts in this institution.

REVSBECH, son of Mrs. J. E., proprietress of Hotel Borden, Yale, B.C.

Plate IX represented by specimens in this collection.

Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin, Germany.

Plates X, XII; Figures 1-3, Plate XIII; 4, Plate XIV; 2, Plate XVIII; Plate XIX; 1 and 2, Plate XXIII; 1, Plate XXIV; 3-4, Plate XXVI; 1, Plate XXVII; and 1, Plate XXX, represented by specimens in this institution.

Royal Ontario Museum, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

Figure 3, Plate LXXIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Figures 3 and 4, Plate XXV, represented by specimens in this institution.

SMITH, HARLAN I., Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

Figures 1, Plate XXXI; 4, Plate XXXIII; and Plate XXXIX, represented by lantern slides in this collection.

Washington, Museum of University of, Seattle, Washington.

Figure 9, Plate XIV, represented by specimen in this institution.

PLATE I

British Columbia Coast

Harpoon Heads

Figure 1. Harpoon or knife blade made of iron. Probably modern. From Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by James Scott. In collection of Reginald C. Brooke, Port Hammond, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 12, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a drawing by Reginald C. Brooke.

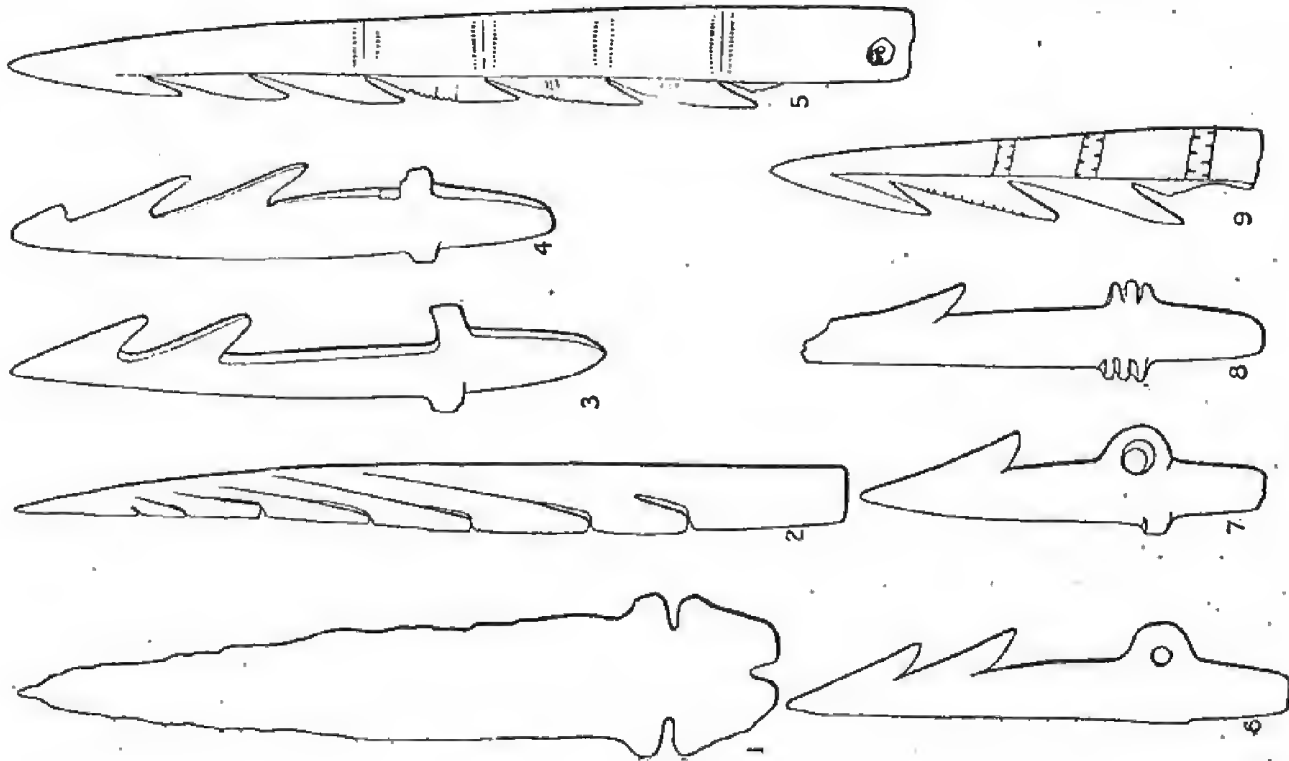
Figure 2. Harpoon point made of bone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5063 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 17m, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figures 3, 4. Harpoon points with guards made of bone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-5055, and 16-5056, in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 18a and b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 5. Harpoon made of bone or antler bearing incised geometric design. From 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, trench No. 3, in shell-heap, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-4273 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 50a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-271 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figures 6-8. Harpoon points with guards, made of bone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-5113, 16-5054, and 16-5160, in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 18c, d, and e, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Casts of 7 and 8, Cat. Nos. XII-B-267 and XII-B-266 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 9. Harpoon bearing incised geometric design, made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7894 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 50b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.



British Columbia Coast

Carvings of Bone and Antler

Figure 1. Decorated harpoon point made of bone or antler. From 6 feet deep in shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-7192 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 141a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Fragment of object made of bone, probably a wristlet. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7933 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 46b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 3. Fragment of object made of bone, probably wristlet, bearing incised lines and areas. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5034 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 46c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 4. Fragment of object made of bone, probably wristlet, bearing incised geometric design. From near skeleton No. 26, Cat. No. 99-1772 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, near surface in main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5044 in American Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 51, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 5. Incised geometric design on an object made of bone. From shell-heap No. 1, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-4082 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 49a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 6. Incised representation of a fish on a fragment of harpoon point made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5053 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 52b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 7. Incised representation of a fish on a fragment of harpoon point made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7803 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 52c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 8. Incised representation of a fish on a fragment of harpoon point made of bone or antler. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5052 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 52a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 9. Decorated object made of bone. From shell-heap on Hugh Grant's farm, Comox, B.C. Comox, Salish Indian and Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5525 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 113b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 10. Antler with incised design. From shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-7261 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 143, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 11. Sculpture in bone or stone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. After Figure 55c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, redrawn from Figure 4, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Later, 1895-96. Also illustrated in Figure 4, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899.

Figure 12. Sculpture in bone or stone. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. XII-B-605 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 3, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899; and Figure 55b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, redrawn from Figure 3, Plate III, Hill-Tout, Later, 1895-96.

Figure 13. Sculpture in antler, slightly restored. From original surface soil, 4 feet below top, in shell-heap No. 1, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3977 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 59, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-608 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

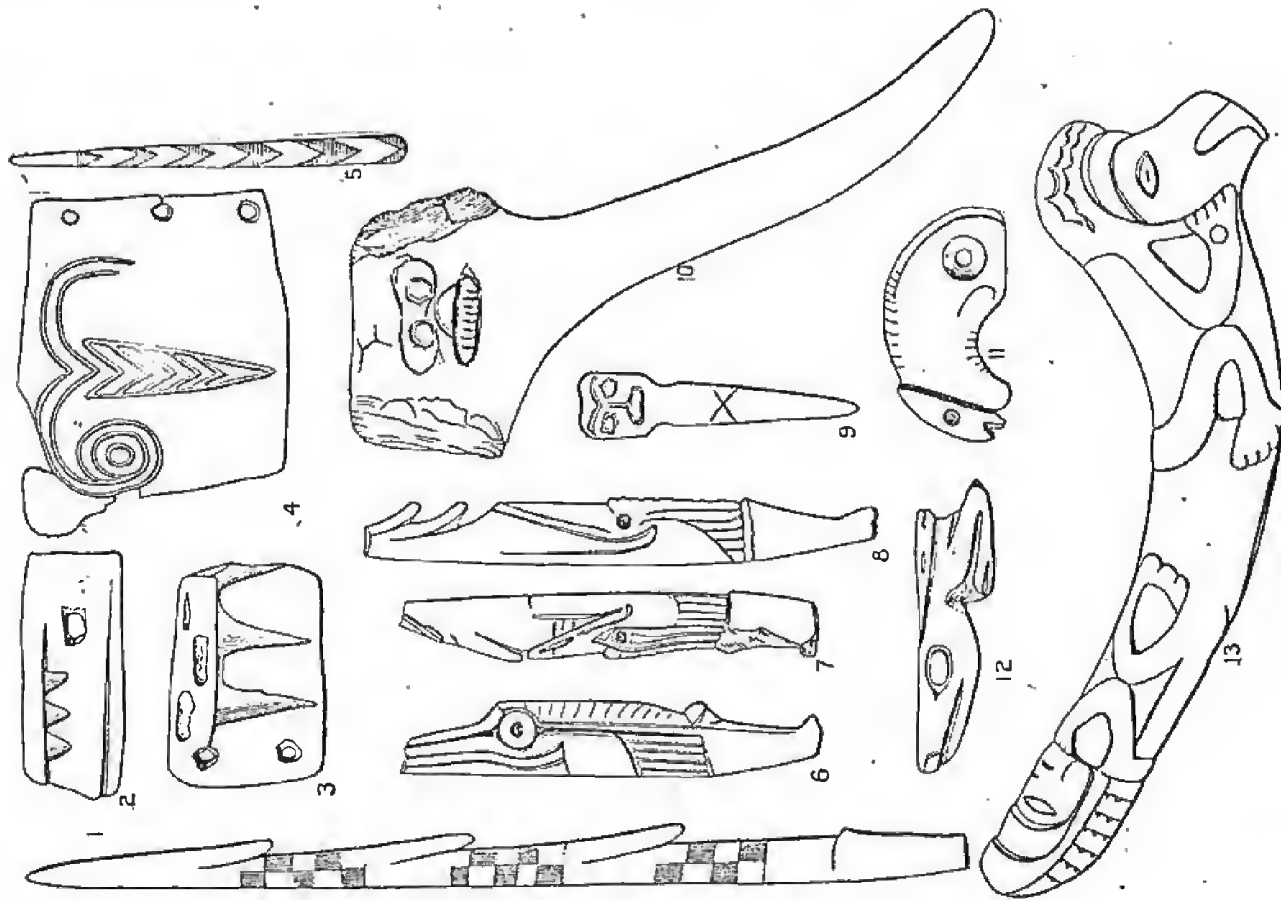


PLATE III

British Columbia Coast

Pestles or Hammers Made of Stone

Figure 1. Pestle or hammer made of stone with a striking head at each end. From shell-heap, Sidney, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Louis Herber, Sidney, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 126a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from sketch made by the author. A similar specimen from Cowichan, B.C., collected by W. F. Tolmie, is Cat. No. XII-B-326 (1360a) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. This type is found on the coast from Port Simpson, northern B.C., southward into Washington.

Figure 2. Form of pestle or hammer made of stone of the shell-heaps of the lower Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Redrawn and changed from Figure 23c, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. This type is typical of the lower Fraser area, B.C.

Figure 3. Pestle or hammer made of stone. From shell-heap, Sidney, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Louis Herber, Sidney, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 126d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from sketch made by the author. This type is more commonly found in the region of Lytton, B.C.

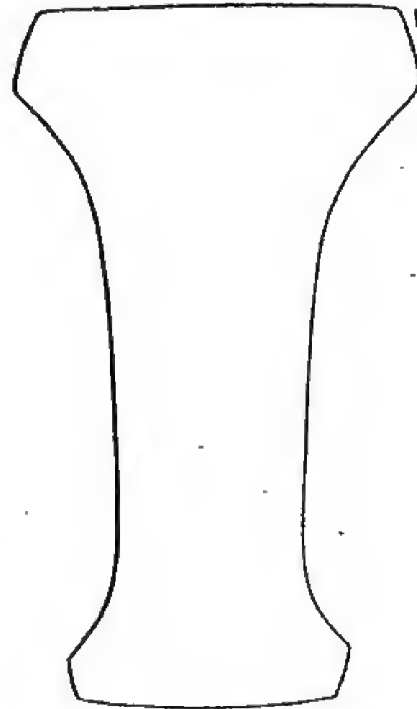
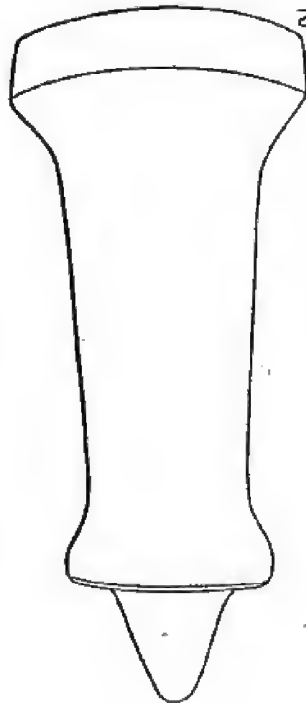
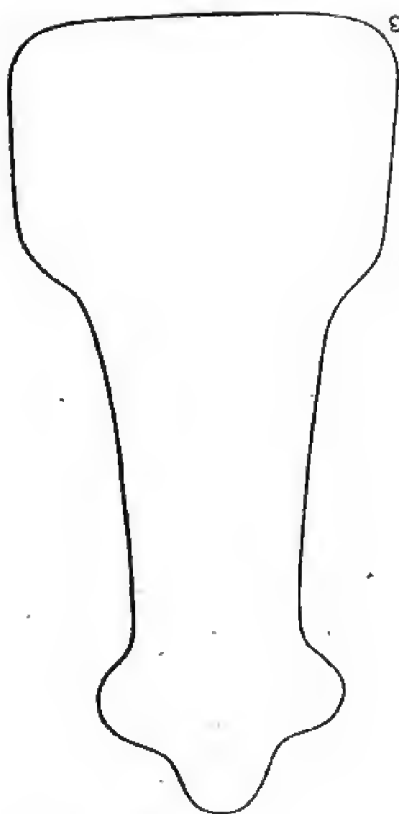


PLATE IV

British Columbia Coast

Mortar Made of Stone

Figure 1. Figure of beaver on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-318 (76) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. Note characteristic four incisor teeth gnawing stick. Side view is illustrated in Figure 1, Plate V.

Figure 2. Rear view of specimen illustrated in Figure 1. Note characteristic large tail, also hind legs.

PLATE IV

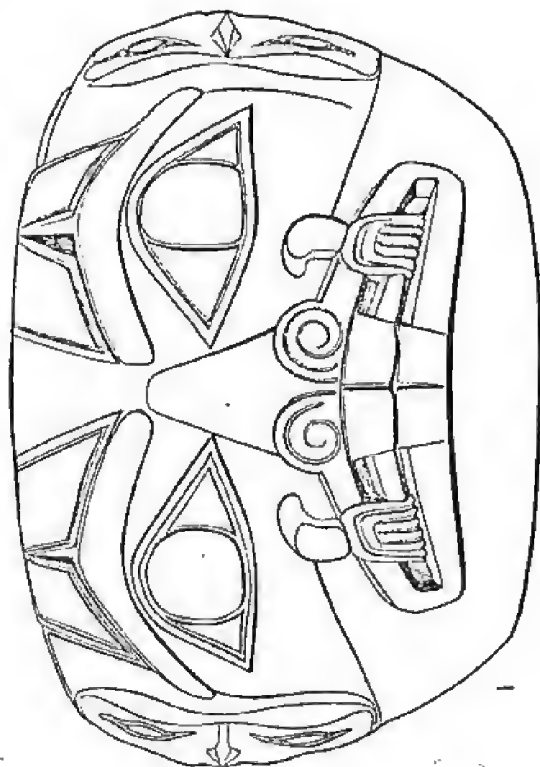


PLATE V

British Columbia Coast

Mortars Made of Stone

Figure 1. Figure of heaver on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-318 (76) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Note stick being gnawed. Front and rear views are illustrated in Plate IV.

Figure 2. Figure of a toad on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-317 (74) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Front and rear views are illustrated in Plate VI.

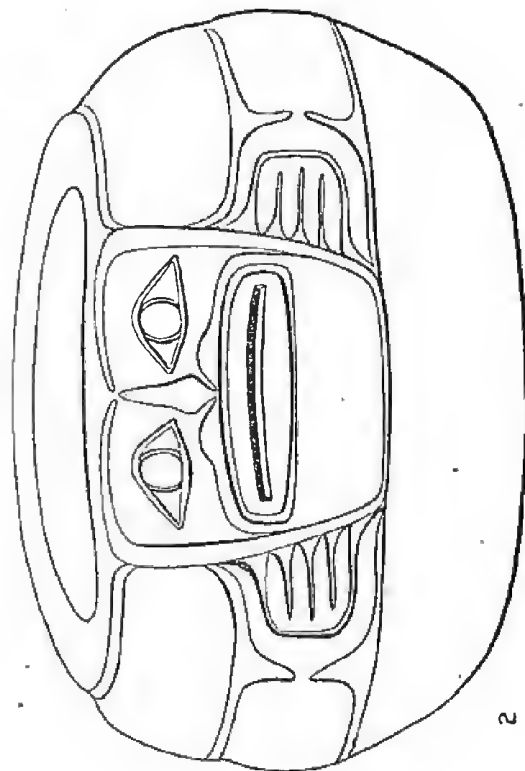


PLATE V

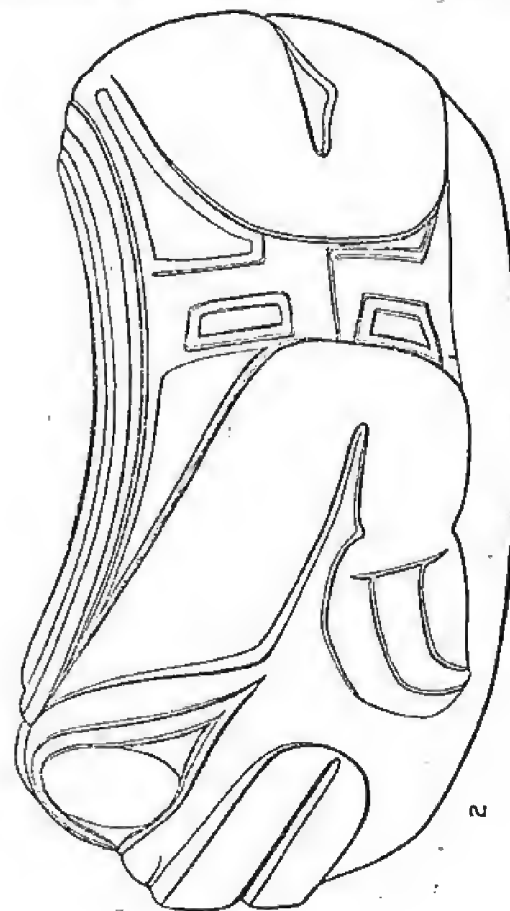


PLATE VI

British Columbia Coast

Mortar Made of Stone

Figure 1. Figure of a toad on a mortar made of stone; possibly modern. From Queen Charlotte islands, B.C. Haida Indian area. Collected by J. W. Powell, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-317 (74) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Side view is illustrated in Figure 2, Plate V.

Figure 2. Rear view of specimen illustrated in Figure 1. Note hind legs and feet.

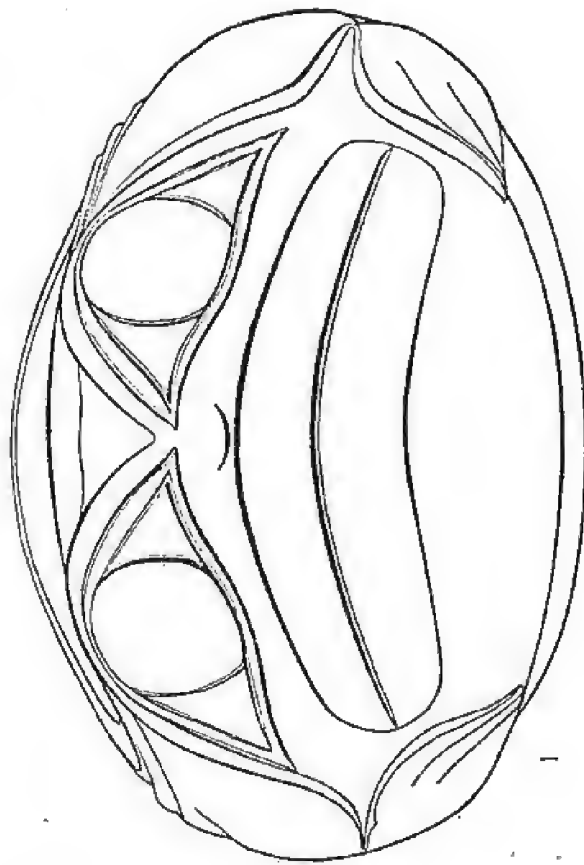
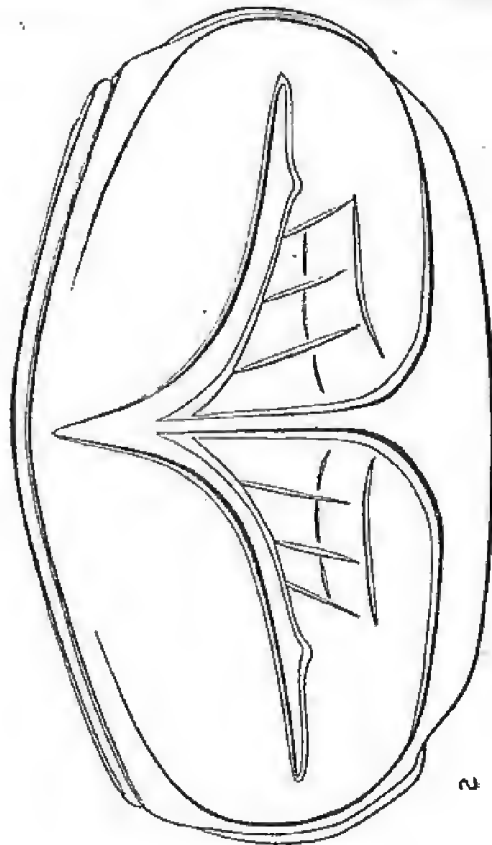


Figure 1. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar. From main shell-heap, Eburae, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7853 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 54a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Right side illustrated in Figure 4, Plate II, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. See Figures 153-154, Teit, Thompson, 1900.

Figure 2. Sculpture in stone used as a mortar. From shell-heap, North Sannich, B.C. Salish Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 188b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from east, Cat. No. 16-8909 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone used as a mortar. From shell-heap, north arm of Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by J. Sprott, 1892. Cat. No. 613 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 54b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a cast, Cat. No. 16-8692 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-622 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.



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PLATE VII

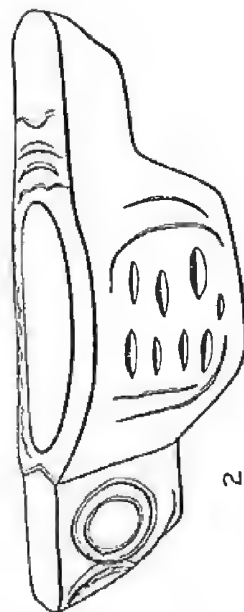
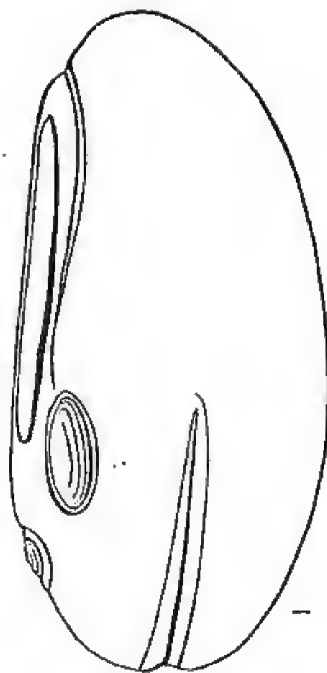
British Columbia Coast

Mortars Made of Stone

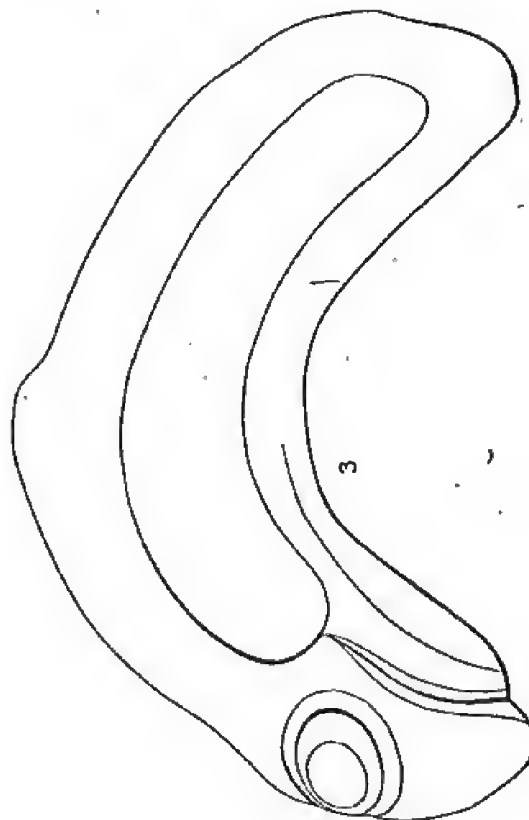
Figure 1. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar. From main shell-heap, Eburae, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7853 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 54a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Right side illustrated in Figure 4, Plate II, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. See Figures 153-154, Teit, Thompson, 1900.

Figure 2. Sculpture in stone used as a mortar. From shell-heap, North Sannich, B.C. Salish Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 188b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from east, Cat. No. 16-8909 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone used as a mortar. From shell-heap, north arm of Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by J. Sprott, 1892. Cat. No. 613 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 54b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a cast, Cat. No. 16-8692 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-622 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.



2



3

PLATE VIII

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Dish made of stone. From Lillooet, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by James Teit. Cat. No. 16-5964 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 68, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

Figures 2, 3. Dishes made of lava for ceremonial fumigation of the first spring salmon of the season. From gravel near Tenmile house, lower Lillooet river, near head of Harrison lake, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-7058 and 16-7057 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 97a and c, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

Figure 4. Dish made of stone, for ceremonial fumigation of the first spring salmon of the season. From Skookum Chuck on Lillooet river, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-7062 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 97b, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

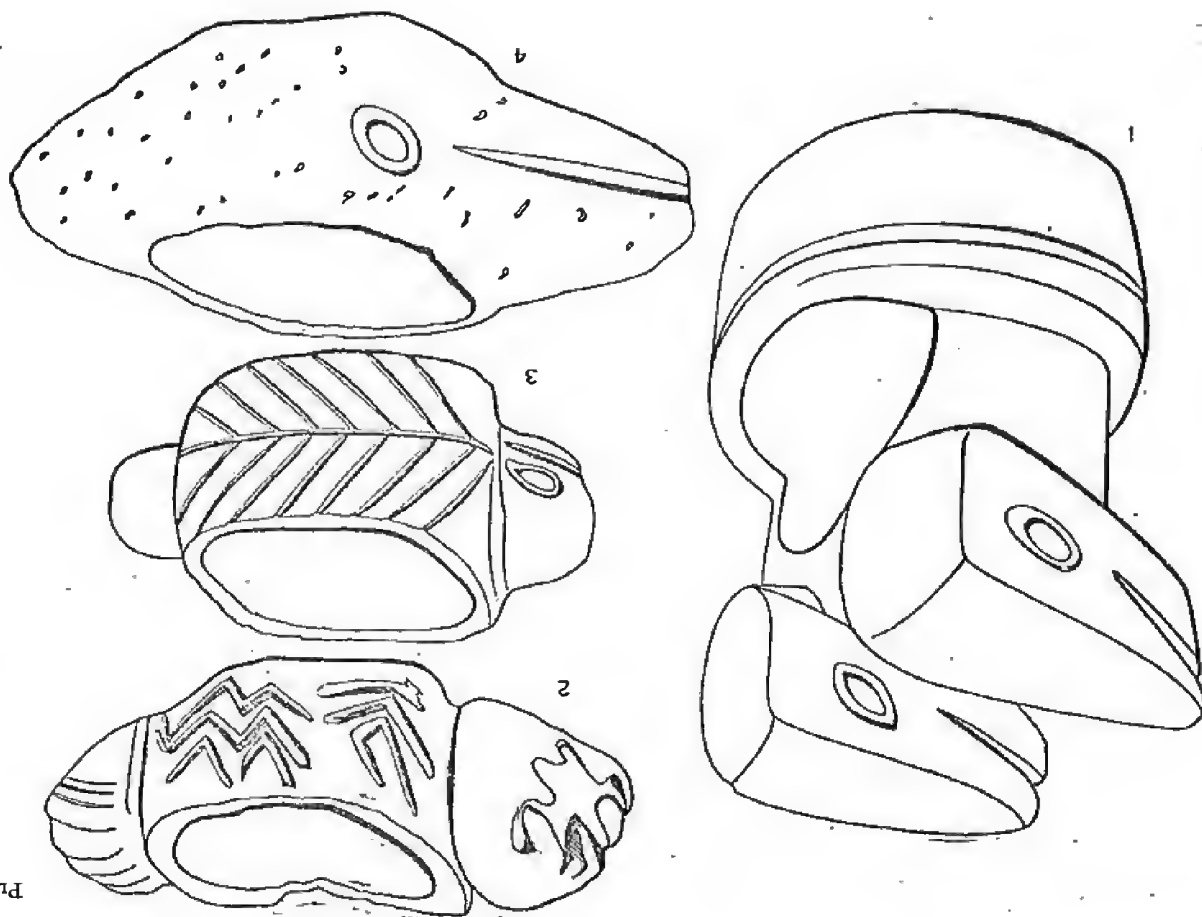


PLATE IX

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

Figure 1. Head-shaped sculpture, made of greyish grit stone, with a dish-shaped hollow in the top. From below the mouth of the canyon of Fraser river, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of son of Mrs. J. E. Revsbech, proprietress of Hotel Borden, Yale, B.C.; approximately natural size. From Figure a in photograph by Harlan I. Smith on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, July 31, 1915, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34588 in Museum. Right side illustrated in Figure a, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34589. Cast by F. C. Kermode in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. Also illustrated in Figure 192a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a photograph by Dr. C. F. Newcombe. Described on p. 32, Smith, Remarkable, 1917.

Figure 2. Head-shaped sculpture with a long cylindrical neck, making it look somewhat goblet shaped, with a bowl in the top. From Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of son of Mrs. J. E. Revsbech, proprietress of Hotel Borden, Yale, B.C.; approximately natural size. From Figure b in photograph by Harlan I. Smith on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, July 31, 1915, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34588 in Museum. Right side illustrated in Figure b, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 34589. Cast by F. C. Kermode in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. Described on page 32, Smith, Remarkable, 1917.

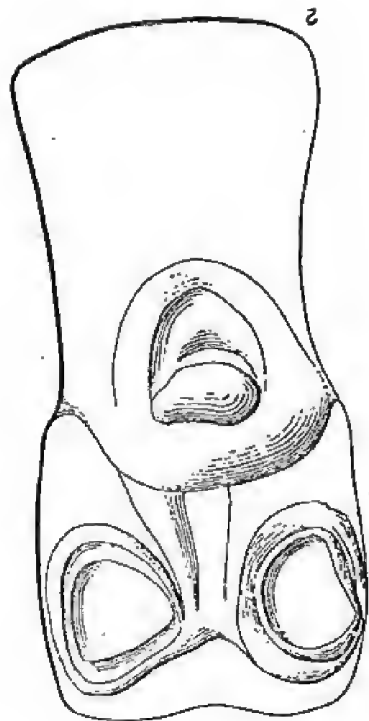
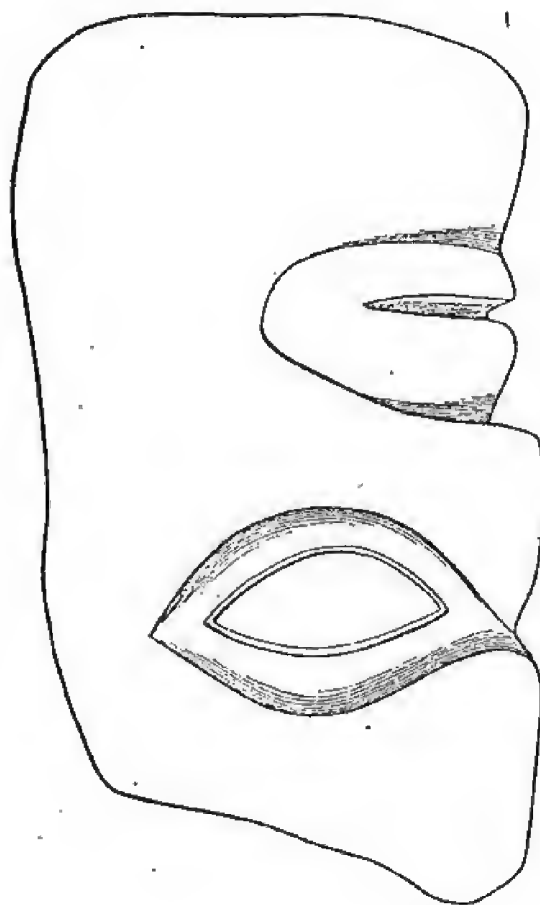


PLATE X

British Columbia Coast

Dish Made of Stone

Figures 1-5. Dish made of stone. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1703 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{3}$ natural size. After Figures 190a-e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen.



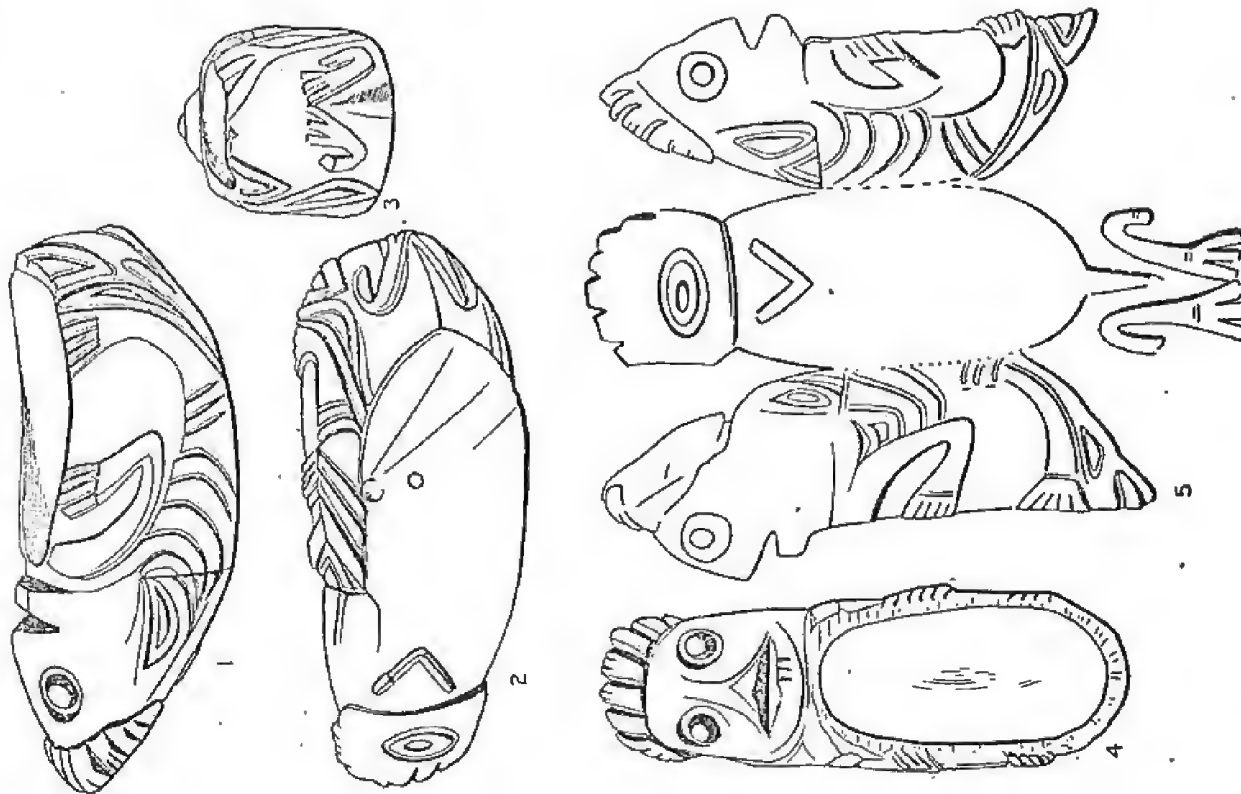


PLATE XI
British Columbia Coast
Mortars Made of Stone

Figure 1. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar. From main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by William Oliver. Cat. No. 16-7382 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 56a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Side and bottom illustrated in Figures 2 and 1, Plate II, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. Three other four-legged sculptures in stone, used as mortars, have been found in the Salish Indian area, near Yale, B.C. See two in negatives, Cat. Nos. 34583-34585, and one in Figure e, negative, Cat. No. 34582, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. They are described on page 31, Smith, Yale, 1915.

Figure 2. Profile view of head of sculpture illustrated in Figure 1; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 56b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone, used as a mortar, with rim ornamented by incised lines and a sculptured human head. From 3 feet deep in black soil in main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5016 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 53a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903.

Figure 4. Mortar made of stone. From Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, 1898. Cat. No. 614 in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 53b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a cast, Cat. No. 16-5690 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure on p. 16, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-633 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE XI

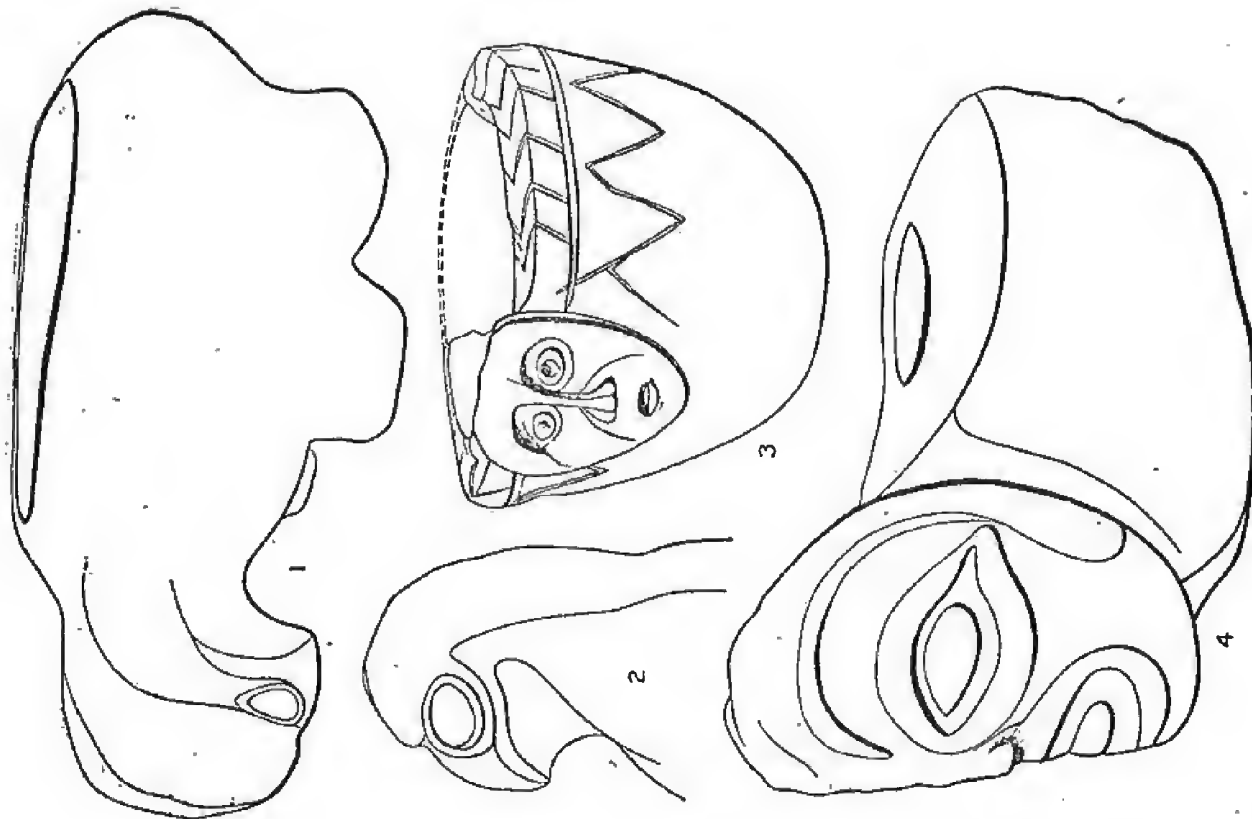


PLATE XII

British Columbia Coast

Mortar Made of Stone

Figures 1-3. Mortar made of stone. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1698 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 189a-c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen.



PLATE XIII

British Columbia Coast

Sculpture and Mortars of Stone

Figures 1-3. Stone sculpture. From the vicinity of Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1703 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 193b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawings by W. von den Steinen.

Figure 4. Dish made of soapstone. From shell-heap, North Saanich, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Alexander McDonald, North Saanich, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 142, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from photographs.

Figure 5. Mortar made of lava. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Cat. No. XII-B-313 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Cat. No. 16.1-130 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 191c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 6. Bird form carved on mortar made of stone. From near Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Cat. No. XII-B-320 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Cat. No. 16.1-132 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 191d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 7. Animal form made by pecking on a mortar made of lava. From Chilliwack river, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. 6387 W in C. P. Wilcomb loan collection, Memorial Museum, Golden Gate park, San Francisco; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Cat. No. XII-B-319 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Cat. No. 16-9810 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 191b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. A somewhat similar specimen was found near Yale, B.C., in the Salish Indian area, and is in the Museum of Natural Sciences and Art in the Public Library, Vancouver, B.C.

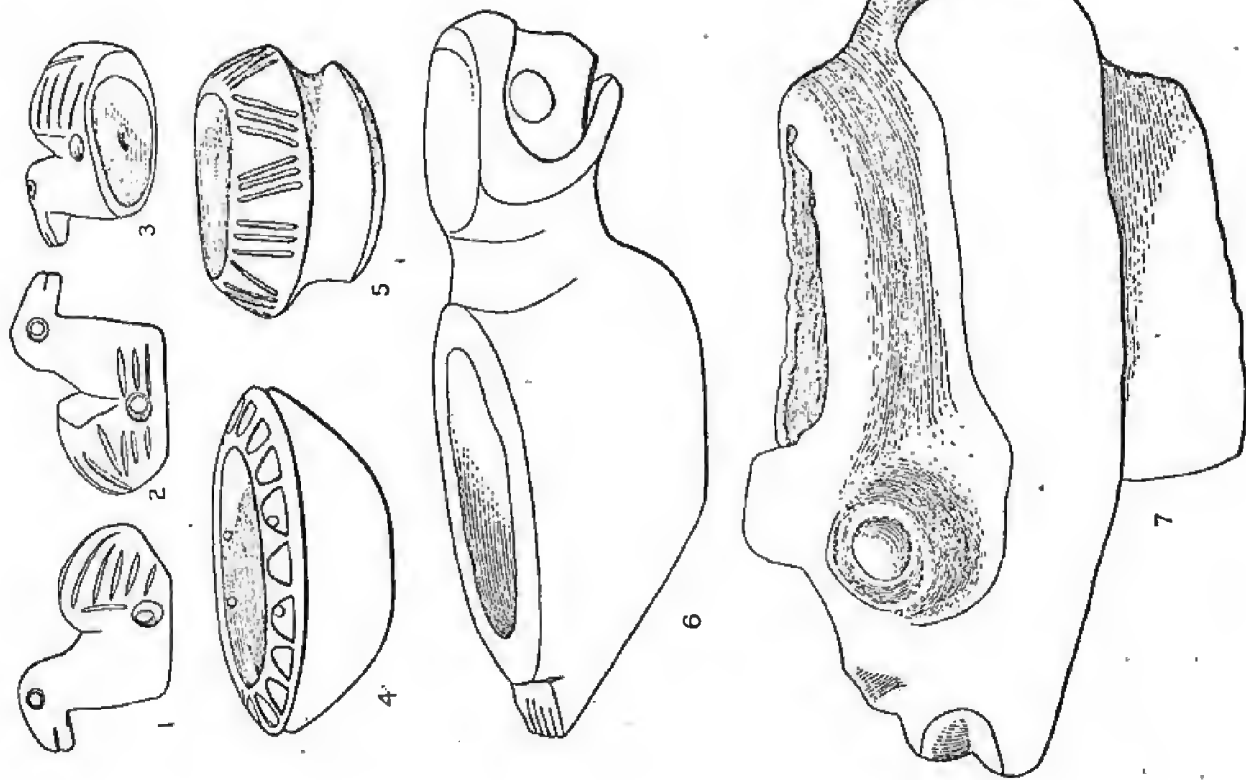


PLATE XIV British Columbia Coast

Sculptures of Stone

Figure 1. Piece of soapstone with one end carved to represent a human head, bearing incised figures of a bird and a quadruped, probably modern. From shell-heap at Penlatch Indian village, near Comox, B.C. Comox, Salish Indian and Kwakwaka'wakw Indian area. Collected by Franz Boas, 1889. Cat. No. XII-B-603 (2646) (5) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

Figure 2. Incised bird form on reverse and animal form on obverse of object illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 3. Sculpture in stone, probably used as a small mortar. From shell-heap, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by James Scott. In collection of Reginald C. Brooke, Port Hammond, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 55d, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a drawing by Reginald C. Brooke.

Figure 4. Sculpture in stone. From the vicinity of Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. Cat. No. IV B 1749 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 193a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawing by W. von den Steinen.

Figure 5. Sculpture in hydrocarbon, probably used as a pendant. From $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and 1 foot west of skull No. 5. Cat. No. 99-1751 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, in gravel, in main shell-heap at Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5031 in American Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 58, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-601 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 6. Sculpture in stone. From the vicinity of Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Mr. Daniel Ashworth, Wappingers Falls, N.Y.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 193c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16.1-137 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 7. Fragment of a stone pipe bearing a sculptured animal form. From shell-heap, Port Hammond, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by James Scott. In collection of Reginald C. Brooke, Port Hammond, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 55a, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from a drawing by Reginald C. Brooke.

Figure 8. Sculpture in stone, probably used as part of an implement. From 3 inches below skull No. 3. Cat. No. 99-1749 in American Museum of Natural History, New York, which was 1 foot deep, in main shell-heap, Eburne, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-5032 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 57, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-602 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. There are two similar specimens in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

Figure 9. Sculpture in stone. From "between Vancouver Island and the mainland", B.C. Salish Indian area. In Museum of the University of Washington, Seattle; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 197a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16-9831 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

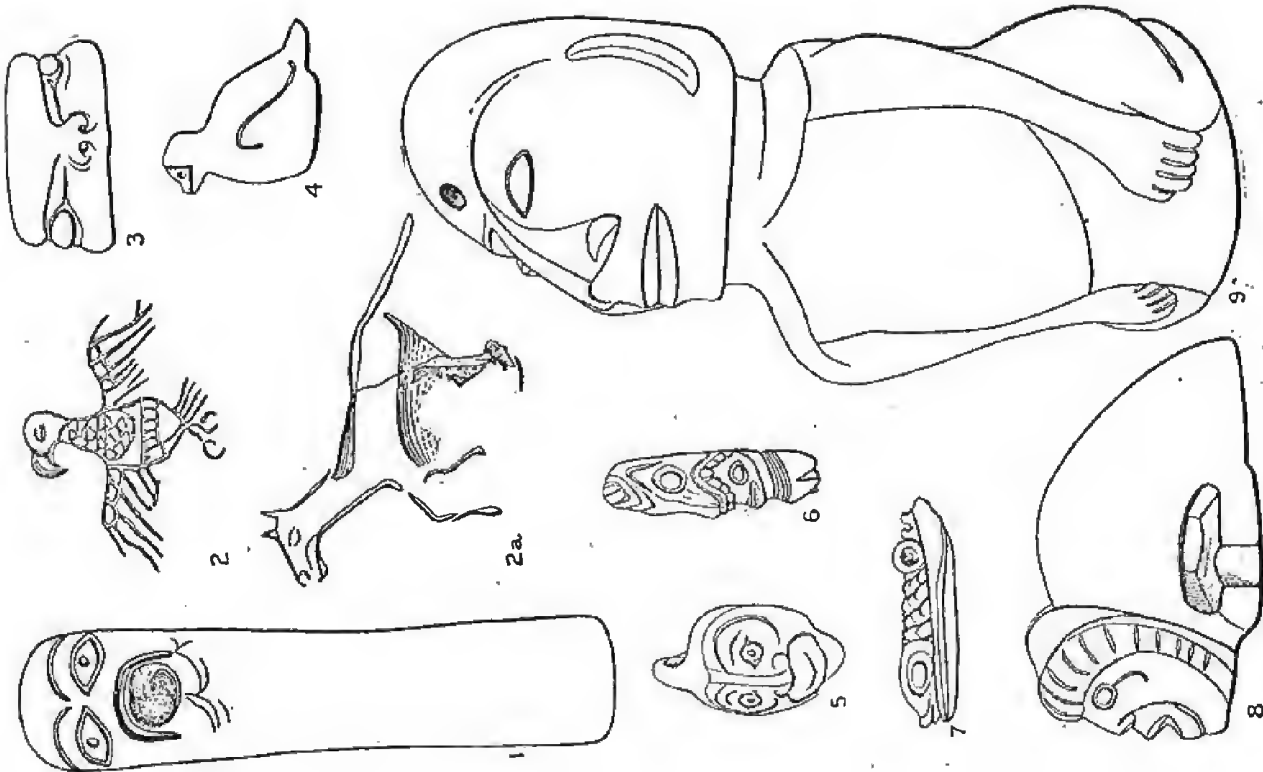


PLATE XV

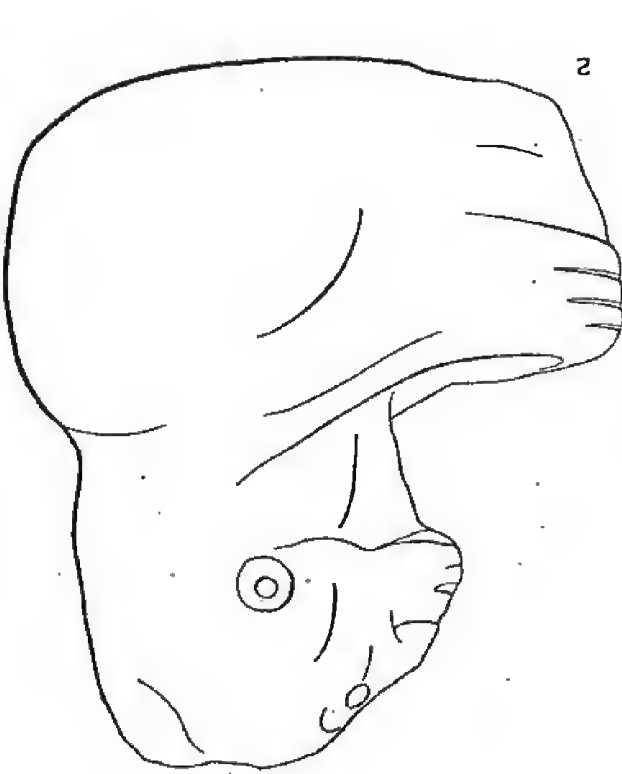
British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From Cowichan, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 96-1-25-1 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 183b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of sandstone. From shell-heap, Departure bay, near Nanaimo, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 620 in Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 185b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cat. No. XII-B-630 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.



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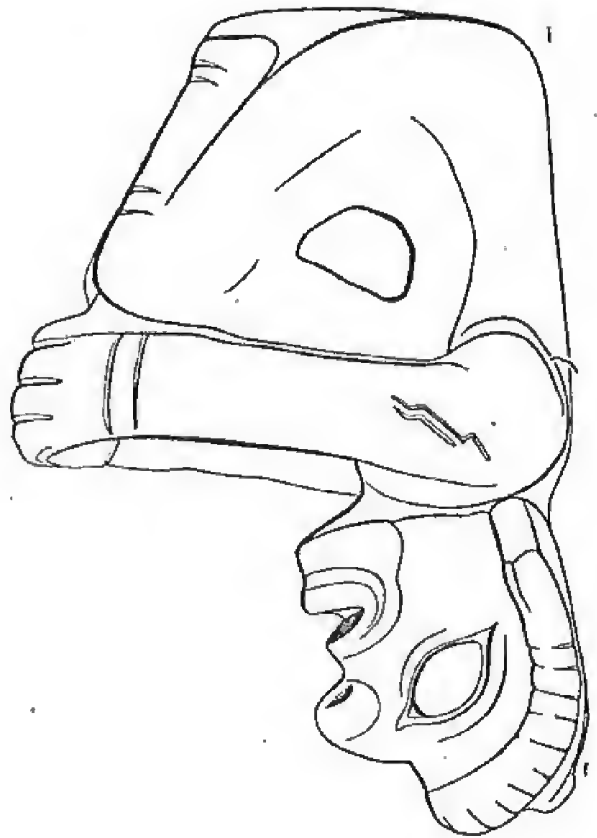


PLATE XVI

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From Saanich peninsula, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. In Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 183a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-636 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of griststone. From Saanich peninsula, southeastern Vancouver island, B.C.; approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 183d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a photograph by Dr. C. F. Newcombe.

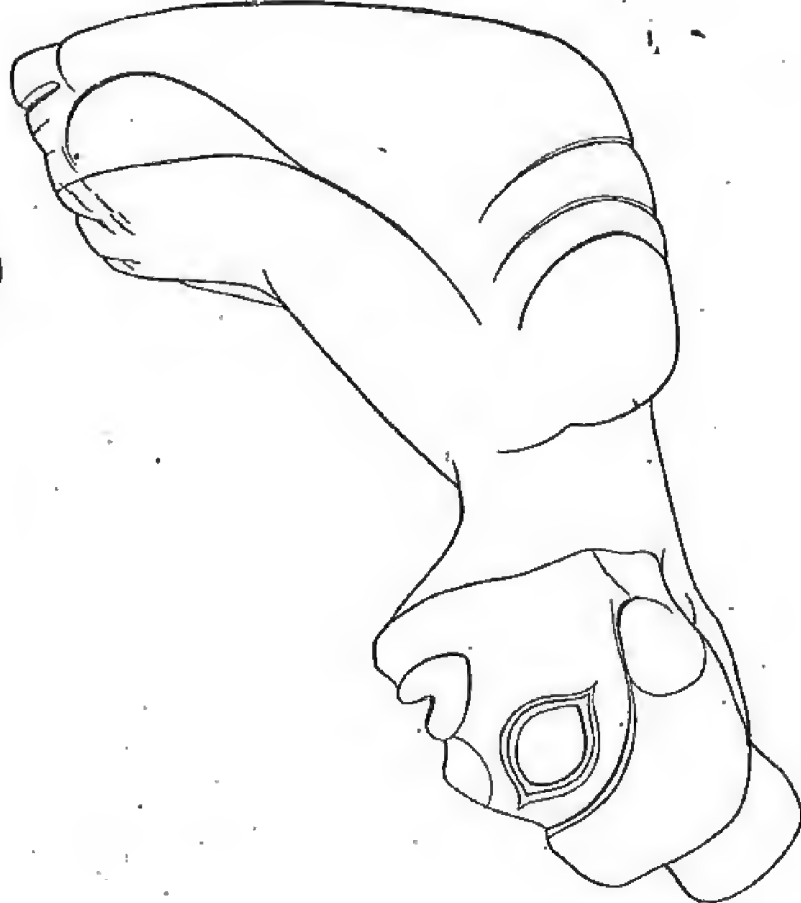
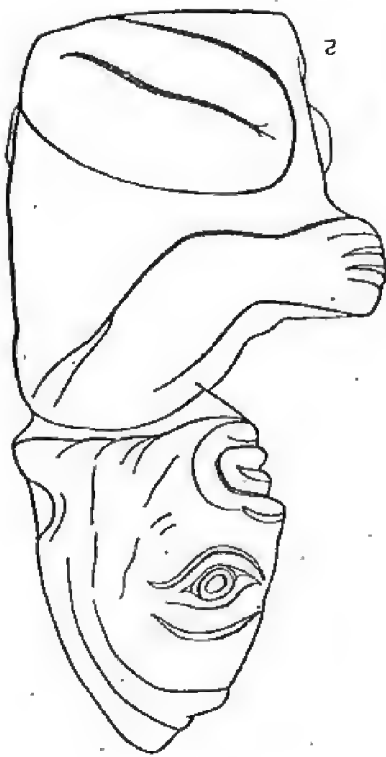


PLATE XVII

British Columbia Coast

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX and Figure 9; Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From road-cut in shell-heap near North Saanich, B.C. In Newbigging collection, Victoria; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 184b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a drawing by Miss E. H. Woods.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of soapstone. Probably from Fraser River delta, B.C. In collection of Hon. Justice Martin, Victoria; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. From casts, Cat. Nos. XII-B-621a and b, in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 184a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from cast, Cat. No. 16-8378 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

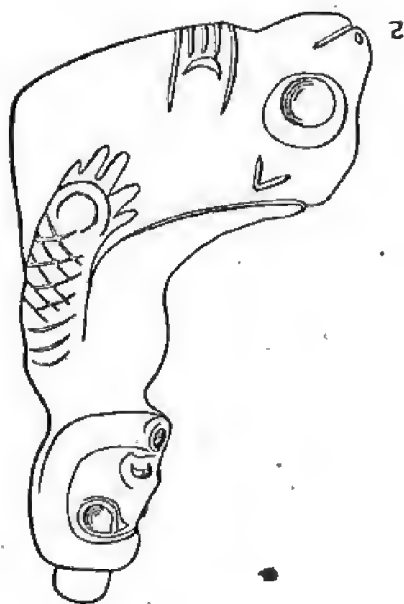


PLATE XVIII

PLATE XVIII

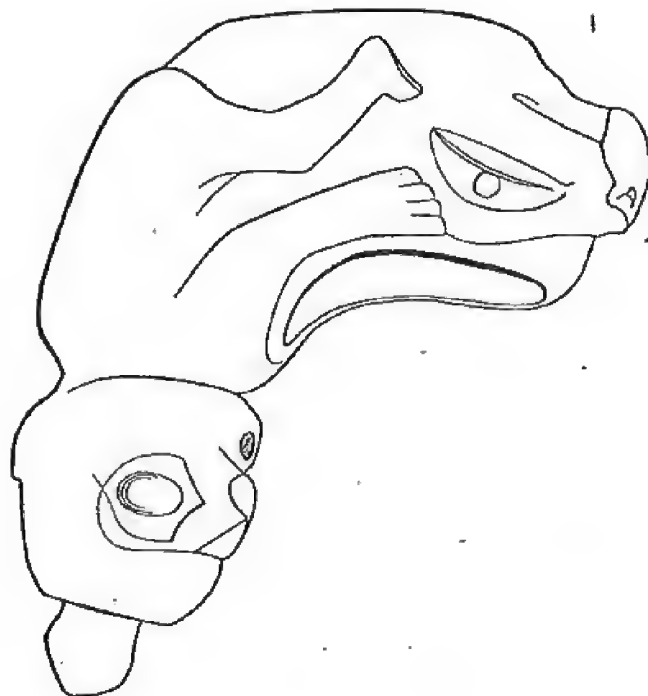
British Columbia Coast

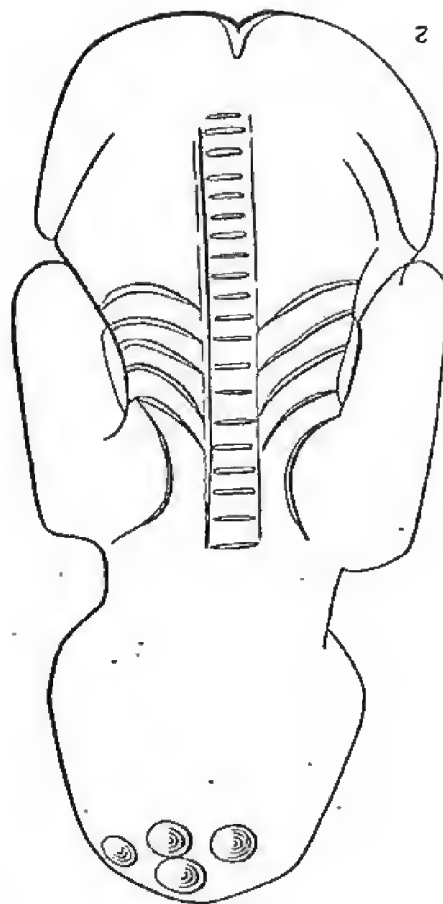
Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From Ruby creek on Fraser river, B.C. In collection of Mrs. (Rev.) G. Grainger, Yale, B.C.; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After figure 9 in negative and lantern slide by Harlan I. Smith, on Geological Survey, Canada, expedition, July 31, 1915. Cat. No. 34586 in Museum. Side view is illustrated in Figure 6, negative, Cat. No. 34587. Referred to in Smith, Remarkable, 1917.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of dark green soapstone. From 24 miles above Yale, B.C. Cat. No. IV B 1700, in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 185c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawing by W. von den Steinen. Front and side views are illustrated in Plate XIX.





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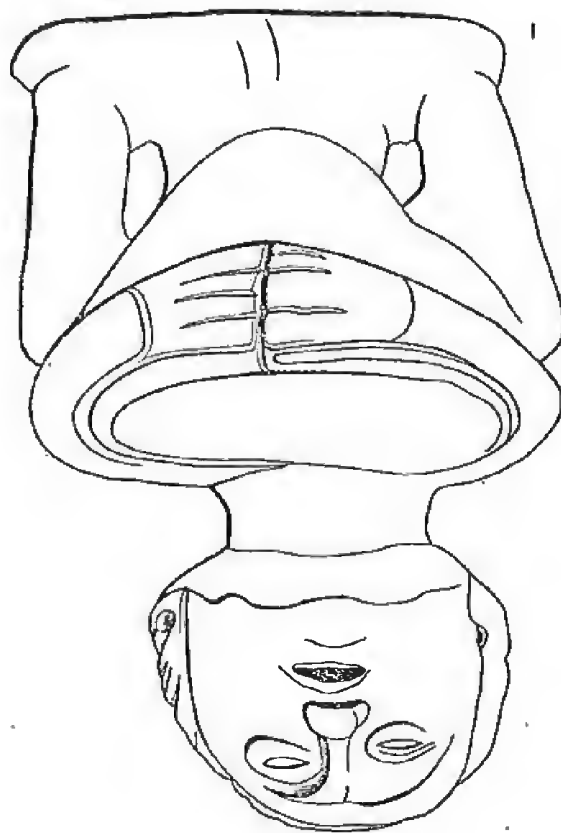


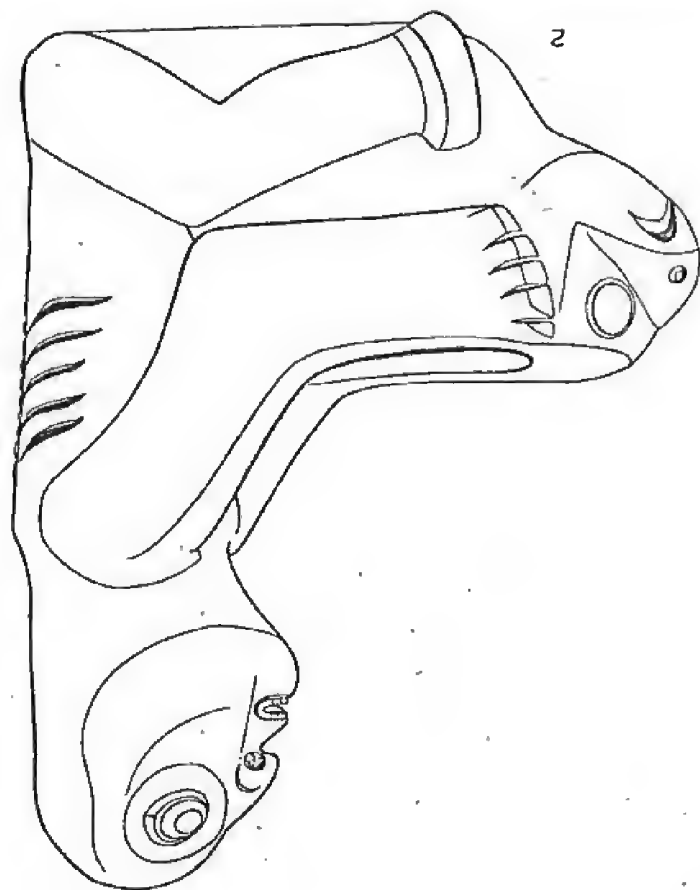
PLATE XIX

British Columbia Coast

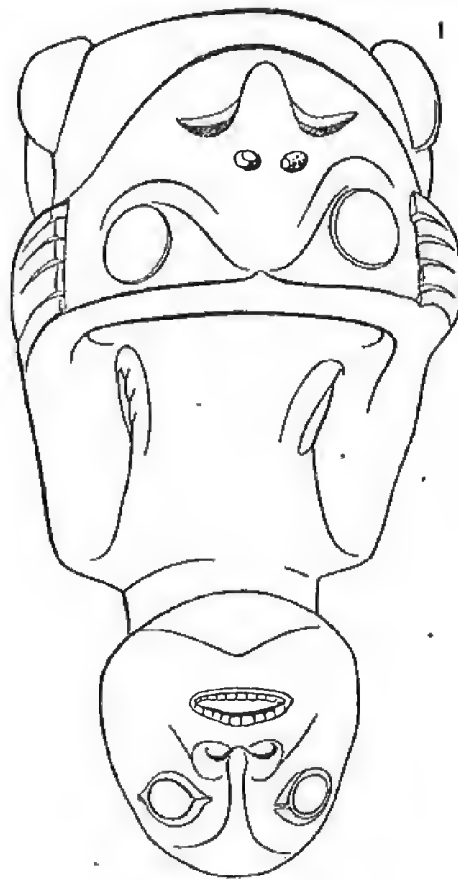
Dish Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figures 1, 2. Carved dish made of dark green soapstone. From 24 miles above Yale, B.C., Cat. No. IV B 1700 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 185c, and c', Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907 from drawings by W. von den Steinen. Rear view is illustrated in Figure 2, Plate XVIII.



2



1

PLATE XX

British Columbia

Dishes Made of Stone

A type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia, from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX and Figure 9, Plate XXXVI.

Figure 1. Carved dish made of soapstone. From west side of Fraser river, 1½ miles north of Lytton, B. C. Cat. No. 1847 in Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York, approximately ¾ natural size. After Figure 183a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Carved dish made of soapstone. Cat. No. 11160 in Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; approximately ¾ natural size. After Figure 183c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

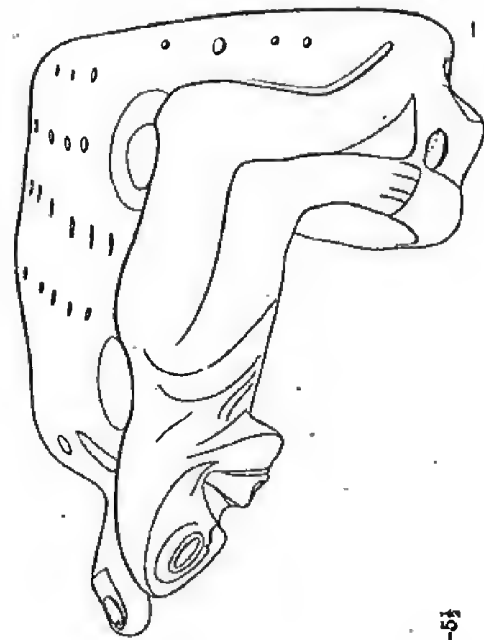
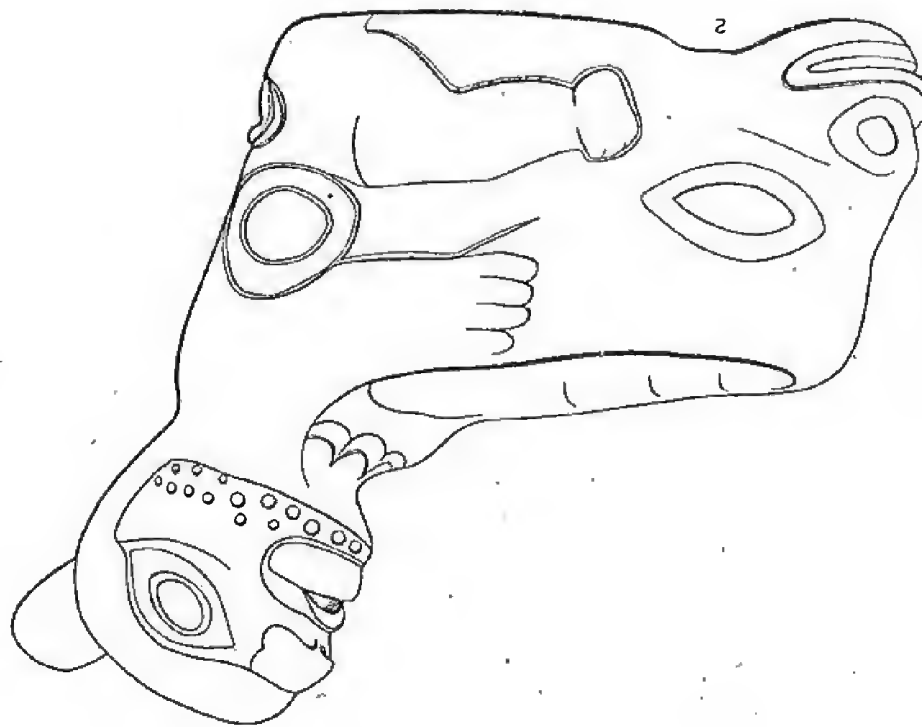


PLATE XXI

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook. Cat. No. N. W. C. 42 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 165a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. N. W. C. 47 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 165b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook, 1778. In Ethnographical Museum, Florence; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 165d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale inlaid with abalone shell. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook. Cat. No. N. W. C. 41 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 165f, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

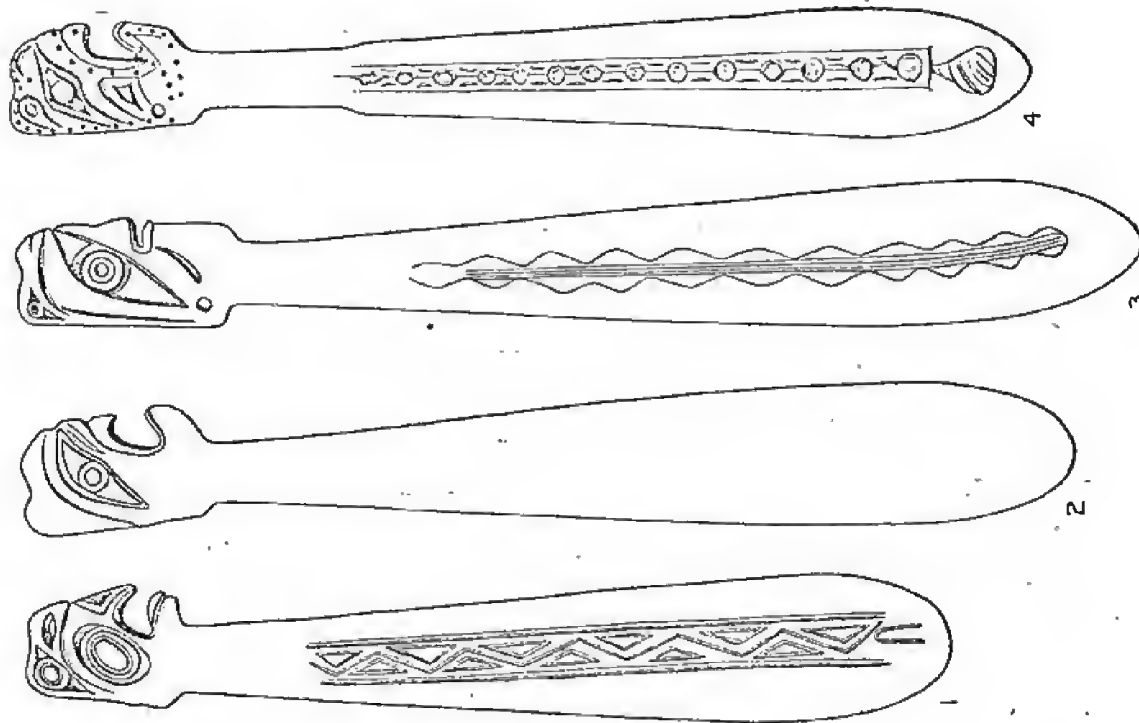


PLATE XXII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 8766 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 166f, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. 9383 in collection of Mr. W. Sparrow Simpson, British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 166c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain James Magee, about 1794. Cat. No. 256 in Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 168d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain James Magee about 1794. Cat. No. 255 in Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 168e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

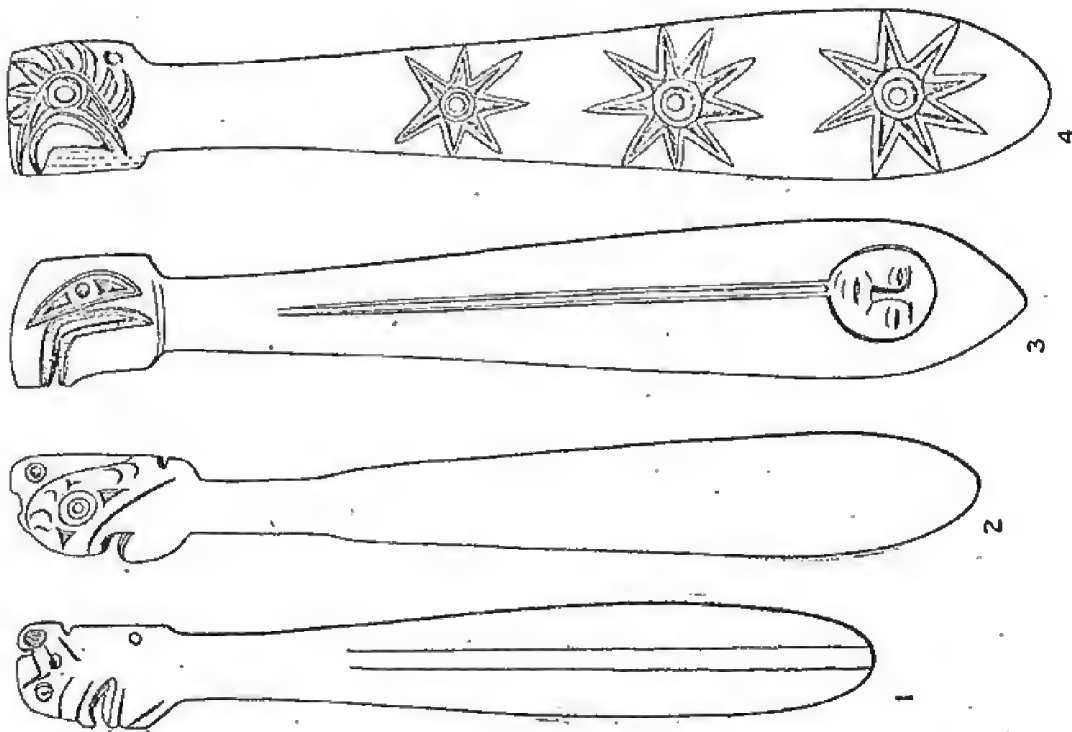


PLATE XXIII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nuchatlitz, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1215 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 167d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Hesquith, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1373 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 167e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. Collected by Vancouver. Cat. No. Van. 93 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 166b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. R. D. 112 d in University Museum, Cambridge, Eng.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 166g, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXIV

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Barclay sound, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1574 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 165c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. E 6640 in Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Mass.; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 168c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. 78-11-1. 623 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 166e, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. From Quamichan, Salish Indians, eastern Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by C. F. Newcombe. Cat. No. 85348 in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 167a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXIII

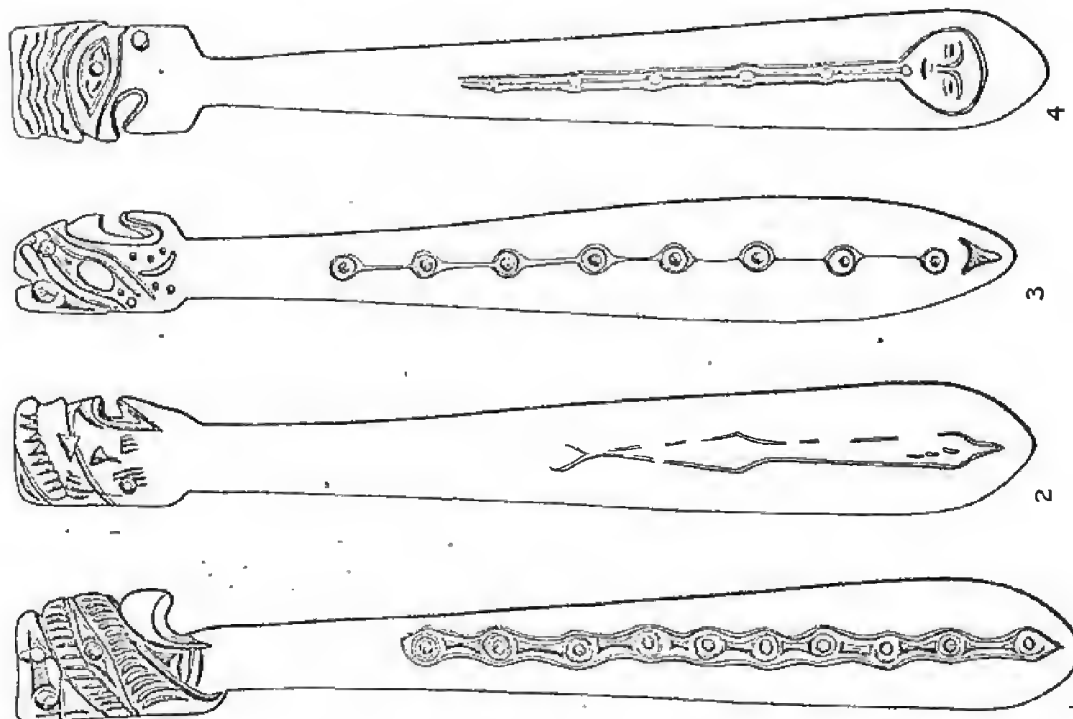


PLATE XXV

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kanloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

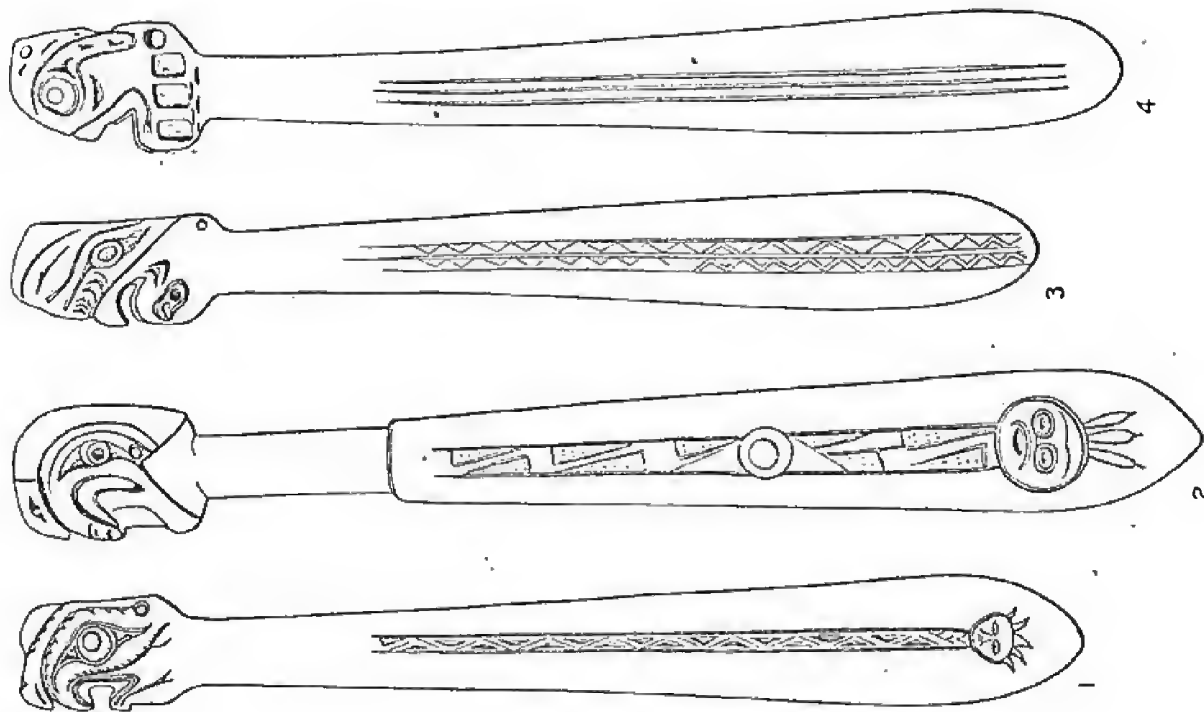
Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From shell-heap, Plumbers pass, near eastern Vancouver island, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by Eduard Lomas. Cat. No. 770 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 167b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-626 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From shell-heap at Cadboro bay, near Victoria, B.C. Salish Indian area. Collected by J. Maynard. Cat. No. 709 in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 165g, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Cast, Cat. No. XII-B-625 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 3. Club made of bone of whale inlaid with abalone shell. From northwestern North America. In Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; about $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 108, Smith, Additional, 1908.

Figure 4. Club made of bone of whale. From northwestern North America. In Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; about $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 108, Smith, Additional, 1908.

PLATE XXIV



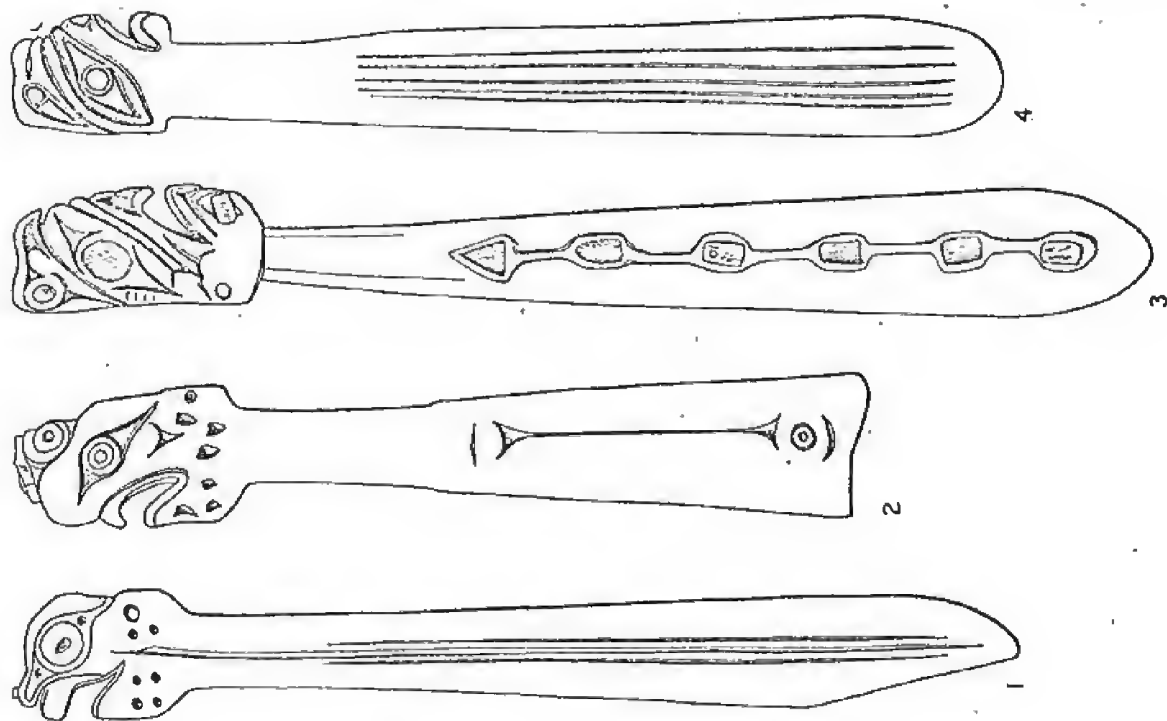


PLATE XXVI

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Captain Cook in 1778. In Ethnographical Museum, Florence; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 170a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. Possibly modern coast art. Collected by A. Jacobsen. Cat. No. IV A 1575 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 169b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figures 3 and 4. Club made of bone of whale. Figure 4 is possibly modern coast art. From Hopichisath, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by K. von den Steinen. Cat. No. IV A 7108 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 169c and c', Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

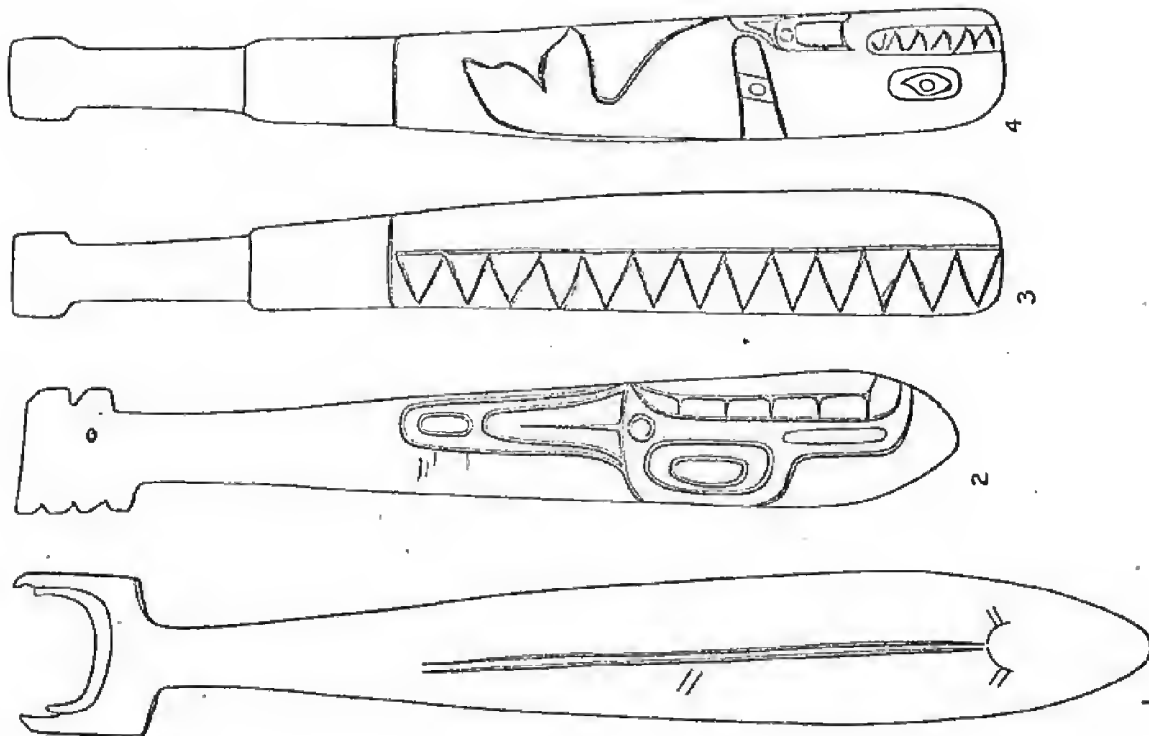


PLATE XXVII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. Possibly modern coast art. From Hopitchisath, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by K. von den Steinen. Cat. No. IV A 7109 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 171a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figures 2 and 3. Club made of bone of whale; possibly modern. From Clayoquot, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Philip Jacobsen. Cat. No. 16-2107 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 170b and b', Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

PLATE XXVII

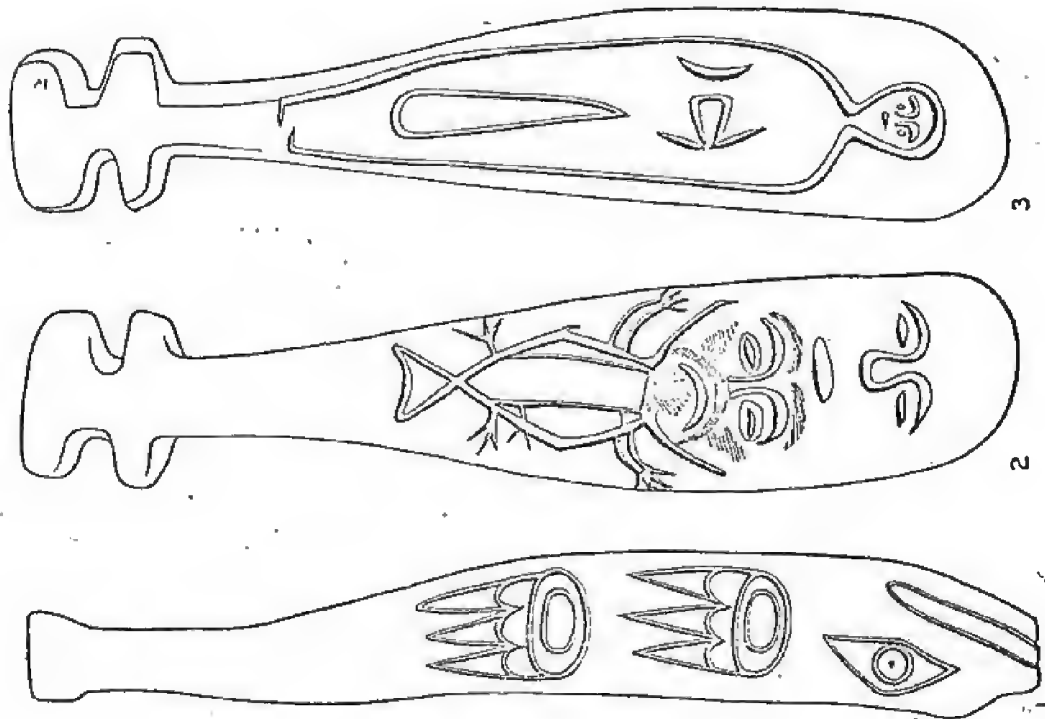


PLATE XXVIII

British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figures 1, 2. Club made of bone of whale; probably modern. From Clayoquot, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by Philip Jacobsen. Cat. No. 16-2108 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; † natural size. After Figures 170c and e', Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 3. War club made of bone or ivory, carved with animal motive; possibly modern; coast art. Part of design has been recut recently. From Nass river, B.C. Collected by J. W. Powell. Contributed by the Department of the Interior, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-569 (321) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; † natural size. Also illustrated in Figure b, negative, Cat. No. 38058.

PLATE XXVIII

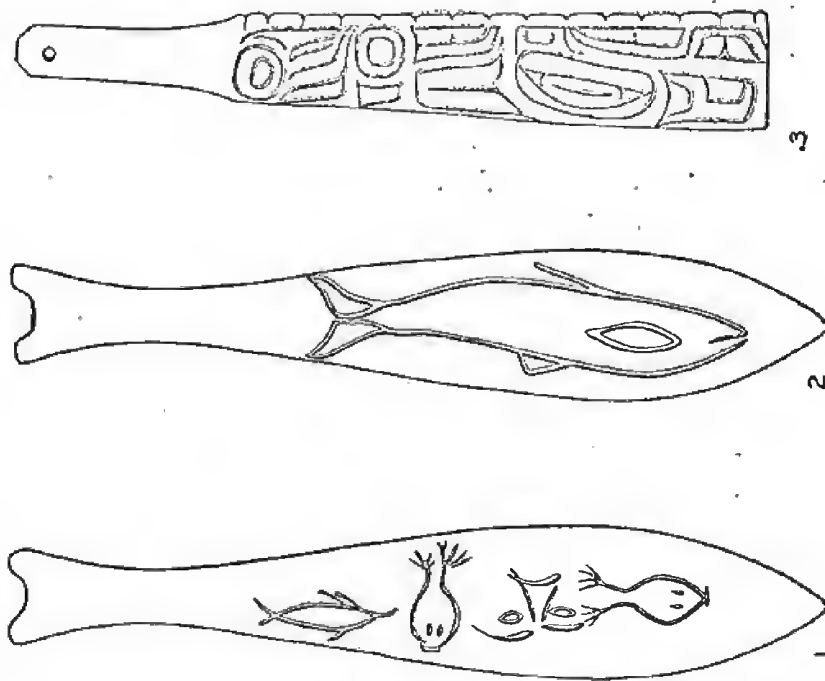


PLATE XXIX
British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Bone of Whale and of Wood

A general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the north Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. A specialized form of this club and handle knob, known only from Kamloops, is illustrated in Plate XXXVII.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. Cat. No. 9382 in collection of W. Sparrow Simpson, British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 169d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. The style of the figure on the blade is probably confined to the vicinity of southern Vancouver island. From west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Collected by E. H. Gignoli, Florence, in 1790; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 169c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from drawing and photographs by D. I. Bushnell, jun.

Figure 3. Club made of wood; being of wood it is probably modern. From Nootka, west coast of Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. N. W. C. 39 in British Museum; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 169a, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907.

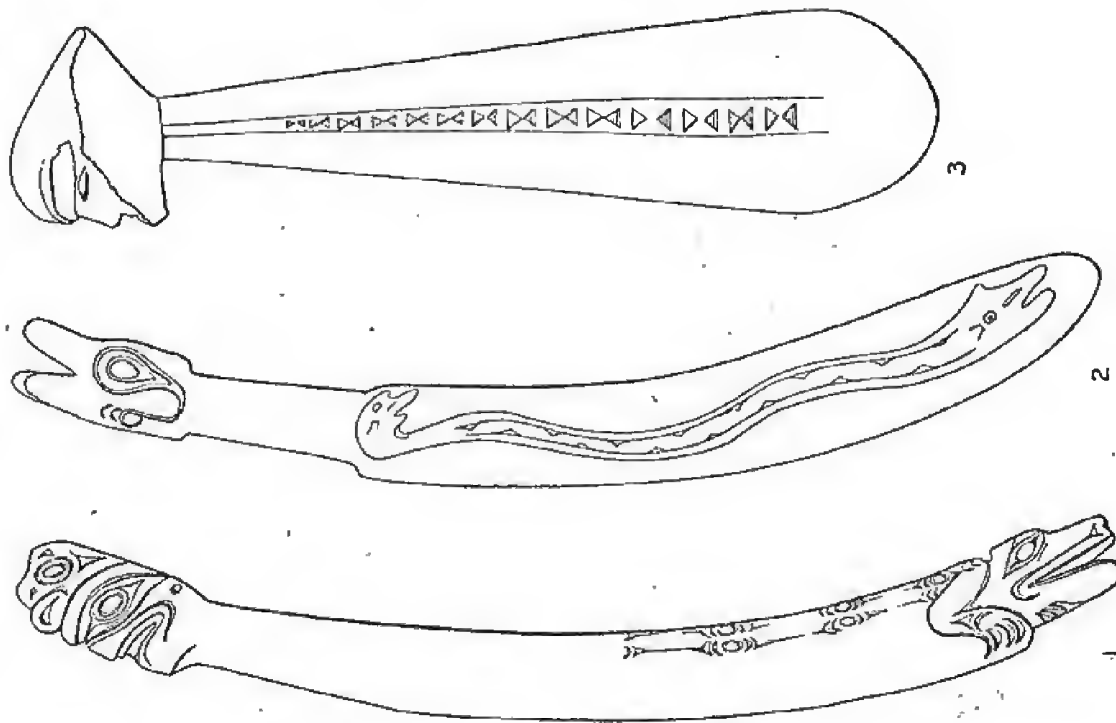


PLATE XXX
British Columbia Coast

Clubs Made of Stone

Figure 1. War or ceremonial club made of stone. From 27 feet deep, Quamichan, Wakashan Indian area of southeastern Vancouver island, B.C. Cat. No. IV A 2403-92 in Royal Ethnographical Museum, Berlin; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 39b, Smith, Shell-heaps, 1903, from east, Cat. No. 16-8904 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Figure 176b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. This form of club has not been found outside the area of southern Vancouver island, the lower Fraser valley, and Puget sound.

Figure 2. Two eagle heads and a toad carved and inlaid with alabaster shell on a war club or slave killer made of stone; probably modern. From Melakath, B.C. Tsimshian Indian area. Purchased by J. W. Powell. Contributed by the Department of the Interior, December, 1879. Cat. No. XII-B-502 (32) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure b, negative, Cat. No. 38055.

Figure 3. Toad projected from Figure 2.

Figure 4. Double-bladed, double-bitted war club made of stone. From Caribou road between Lytton and Yale, B.C. Salish Indian area. In collection of Daniel Ashworth, Wapitanga Falls, N.Y. From east, Cat. No. XII-B-576 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 149b, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from east, Cat. No. 16.1-134 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. This form is unique in collections from America.

PLATE XXX

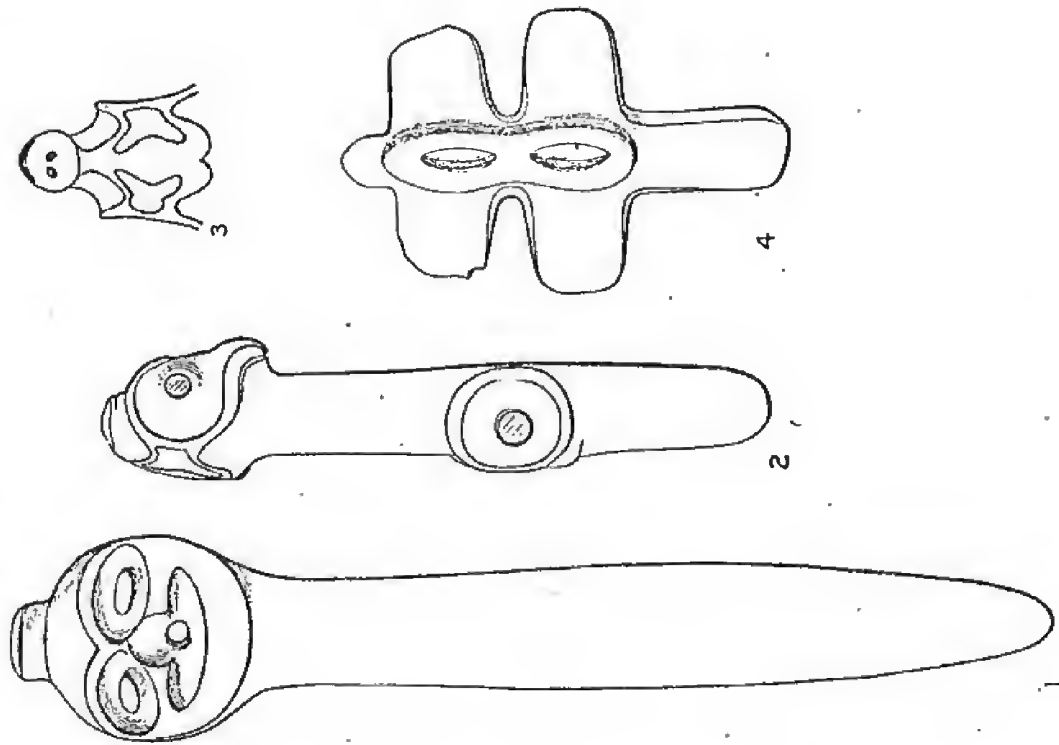


PLATE XXXI

British Columbia Coast

Pictures on Rock

Figure 1. Pictures pecked on rock on beach about three-quarters of a mile west of Fort Rupert, Vancouver island, B.C. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Possibly modern. From a lantern slide, Cat. No. 1073a, from negative by Harlan I. Smith on Jesup North Pacific expedition, June, 1898, Cat. No. 1181 in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Figure 2. Picture of a face representing Baxbakuflanu Xsiwa, battered in sandstone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made in the early days of Fort Rupert. After Plate 23, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 3. Picture representing a series of faces pecked in stone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made, according to the Indians, "before animals were turned into men." After Plate 23, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 4. Picture of a face pecked in rock on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area; 15 inches long. After Figure 61, Boas, Social, 1897.

Figure 5. Pictures pecked on rock at Yellow Island, Baynes sound, near Comox, B.C. Salish Indian area, at natural size. After Figure 113, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907, from a cast, made by Charles F. Newcombe, Cat. No. 16.1-359 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Also illustrated in Newcombe, Petroglyphs, 1907. Casts of parts in Provincial Museum, Victoria.

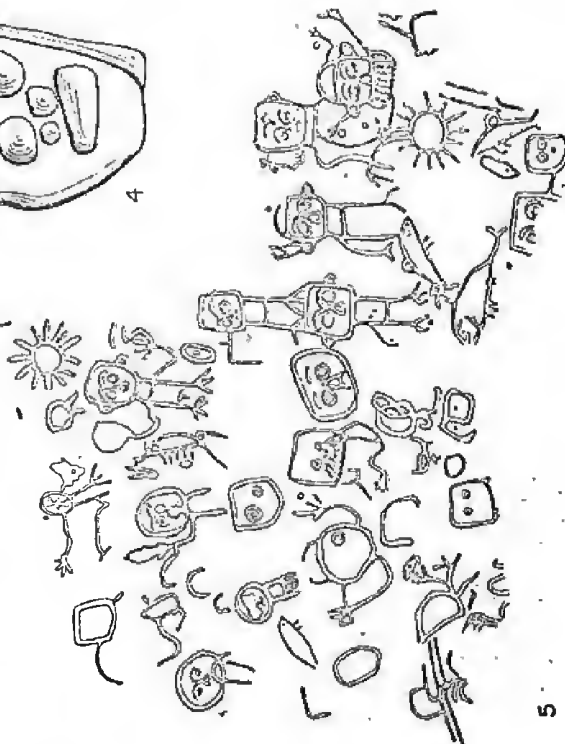
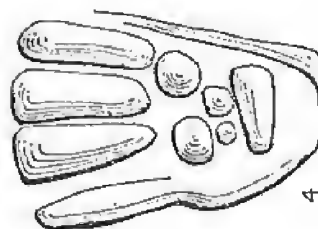
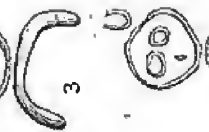
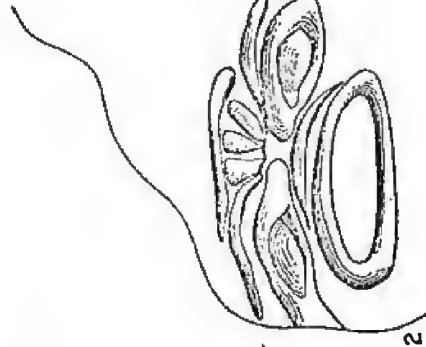
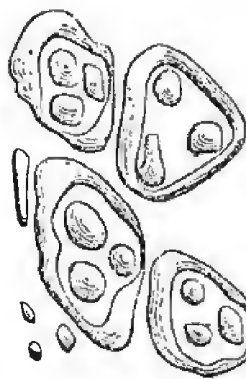
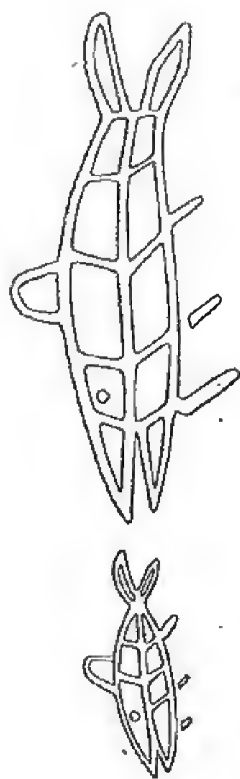


PLATE XXXII

British Columbia Coast

Picture on Rock

Picture on rock at Sprout lake, Vancouver island, B.C. Formerly Salish Indian area, now Nootka, Wakashan Indian area. About $\frac{1}{16}$ natural size. From photograph by W. J. Dick, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 26540 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, with additions from Figure 3, Mallory, Picture, 1888-9, 1893. Also illustrated in Newcombe, Petroglyphs, 1907; and, with right figure inverted, in figure on p. 161, Bens, Felsenzeichnung, 1891. This type of art has been found only on southern Vancouver island.

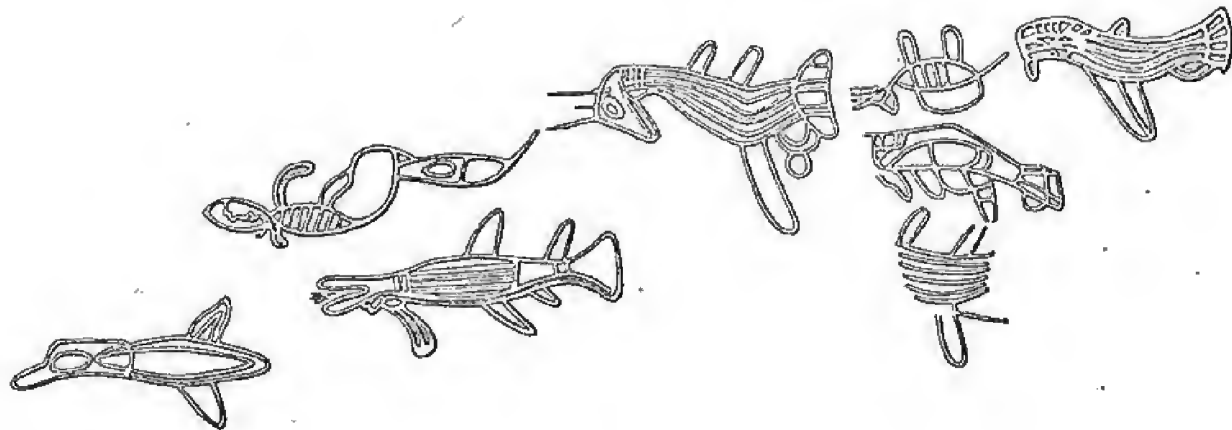


PLATE XXXIII

British Columbia Coast

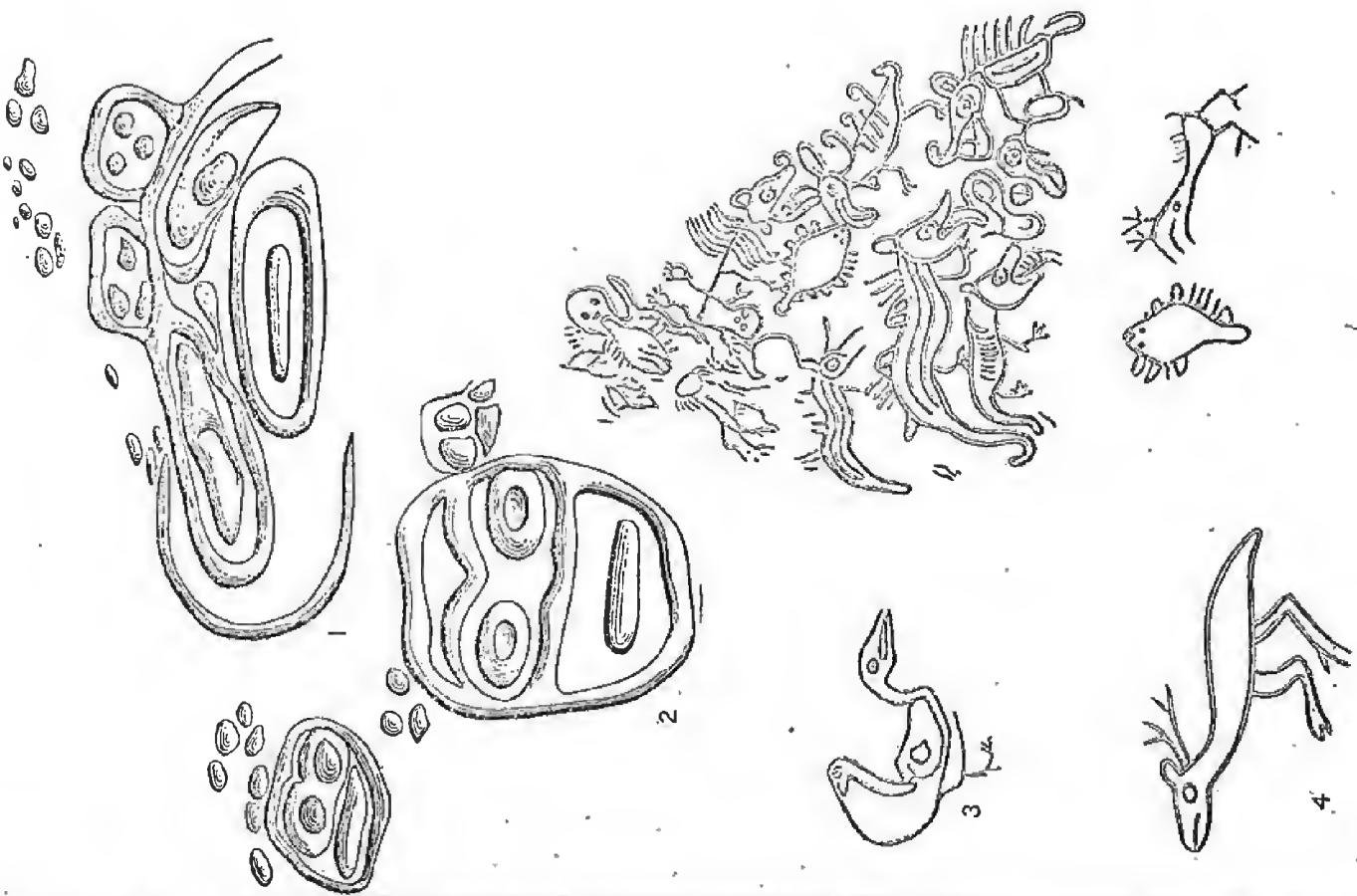
Pictures on Rock

Figure 1. Picture representing the sea monster, Ia'kin, and a number of small faces, battered in stone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made, according to the Indians, "before animals were turned into men." After Plate 24, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

Figure 2. Picture representing a series of faces pecked in stone on the beach at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver island, B.C. Possibly modern. Kwakiutl, Wakashan Indian area. Made, according to the Indians, "before animals were turned into men." After Plate 25, Boas, Social, 1897, from a photograph.

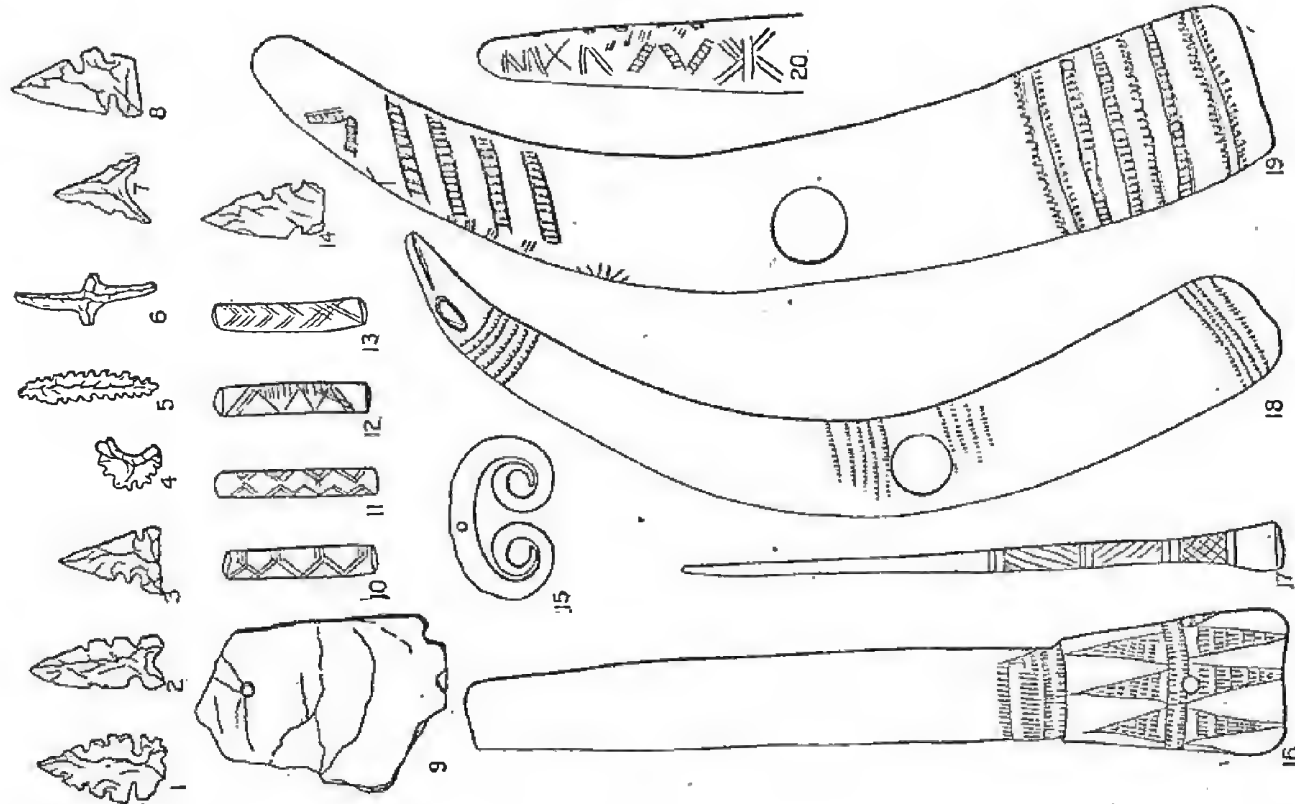
Figure 3. Picture on rock near Nanaimo, B.C. Salish Indian area; $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size. After Figure 117c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. This type of art has been found only on southern Vancouver island.

Figure 4. Picture on rock near Nanaimo, B.C. Salish Indian area; $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size. After Plate XI and Figure 2, Plate XII, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Also illustrated, except left lower figure, in American Museum report, 1898; and Newcombe, Petroglyphs, 1907. Cast of upper part in American Museum of Natural History. Duplicate casts, Cat. No. XII-13-1 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, and in Provincial Museum, Victoria. Also illustrated in lantern slide, Cat. No. 1175 H.I.S., from negative, Cat. No. 1415 American Museum; and casts, Cat. Nos. 16-7289 and 16-5745. Left lower figure illustrated in lantern slide, Cat. No. 1174 H.I.S., from negative, Cat. No. 1414 American Museum. This type of art has been found only on southern Vancouver island.



British Columbia Interior

- Figures 1-6. Fantastic forms chipped from glassy basalt. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. Nos. 16-5635, 16-3106a, 16-3103, 16-3076, and 16-3102, in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 8-13, Smith, Lytton, 1899.
- Figures 7, 8. Fantastic forms chipped from glassy basalt. From Lytton or Kamloops, B.C. Thompson or Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Cat. Nos. 981 and 976, in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 14-15, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from drawings by Miss E. H. Woods.
- Figure 9. Pendant or bangle made of mica. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3050 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 91, Smith, Lytton, 1899.
- Figures 10-13. Gambling-bones. From Spence Bridge, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2816 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 373, a, b, c, and e', Smith, Thompson, 1900. This zigzag design is widely distributed; see mortar made of stone from British Columbia coast, Figure 3, Plate XI; several specimens from British Columbia interior here figured: pipe made of limestone from Markham, York county, Ontario, Figure 164b, Moorehead, Stone Age, 1910; pottery from Ontario; bone from Ontario, Figure 3, Plate LXXVIII; and pottery from Nova Scotia.
- Figure 14. Fantastic form chipped from glassy basalt. From Lytton or Kamloops, B.C. Thompson or Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Cat. No. 990, in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 16, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from drawing by Miss E. H. Woods.
- Figure 15. Hair ornament made of copper. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2918 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 84, Smith, Lytton, 1899. See page 441, Smith, Thompson, 1900. A similar specimen was found in a shell-heap, one mile east of Fort Rupert, Vancouver island, B.C., by Harlan I. Smith, on Tesup North Pacific expedition, 1898, Cat. No. 16-6378 in American Museum of Natural History, and is illustrated in Figure 131b, Boss, Kwakiutl, 1909. Such forms made of copper are found at Wrangell, Alaska, and made of iron and inlaid with abalone shell are found at Chilkat, Alaska. (Figures 86 and 85, Smith, Lytton, 1899).
- Figure 16. Incised design on sap-scraper made of antler. From grave, Lillooet, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Collected by G. M. Dawson, 1889. Cat. No. XI-A-934 (2513) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 1, Plate XIV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum.
- Figure 17. Head-scraper made of bone. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2558 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 362, Smith, Thompson, 1900.
- Figure 18. Incised picture and carved animal head on handle of digging-stick, made of antler. From near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, Cat. No. XI-A-751 (3138) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 9, Plate III, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum.
- Figure 19. Incised picture on handle of digging-stick, made of antler. From surface, west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith, 1897. Cat. No. 16-3235 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 21, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figure 6, Plate XIV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913, from east, Cat. No. XI-A-930 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum.
- Figure 20. Tip of handle of digging-stick, illustrated in Figure 19; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 21a, Smith, Lytton, 1899.



British Columbia Interior

- Figure 1. Sop-scraper made of bone. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3040 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 95, Smith, Lytton, 1899. See page 441, Smith, Thompson, 1900.
- Figures 2, 3. Implement made of antler. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3037 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 109 and 110, Smith, Lytton, 1899. The circle and dot design is widely distributed, being found in Alaska and Africa. See page 441, Smith, Thompson, 1900.
- Figure 4. Incised picture on pipe made of soapstone. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by G. M. Dawson, 1877. Cat. No. XI-A-928 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure e, Plate XIV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913, and Figure e in negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum. Characteristic of the southern interior of B.C.
- Figure 5. Incised picture on pipe made of soapstone. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, 1899. Cat. No. XI-A-929 (3137) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure d, Plate XIV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Figure d, negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum. Characteristic of the southern interior of B.C.
- Figures 6, 7. Pipe made of mottled green soapstone and unrolled design on pipe bowl. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2512 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figures 374b and b', Smith, Thompson, 1900.
- Figure 8. Incised picture on a pipe made of soapstone or nearly allied material. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by C. Hill-Tout. Cat. No. XI-A-926 (3090) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure 104, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from a photograph; and Figure a, Plate XIV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18530 in Museum. Characteristic of the southern interior of B.C.
- Figure 9. Animal figure carved on a pipe made of soapstone. From Thompson, Salish Indian area, southern interior of British Columbia. Collected by C. Hill-Tout, 1899. Cat. No. XI-A-937 (3141) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure c, Plate XV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum.
- Figure 10. Animal form, a carved pipe made of soapstone. Restored. From surface west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3227 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 113, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figure b, Plate XV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913, from east. Cat. No. XI-A-936 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.
- Figure 11. Object made of stone. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Cat. No. 938 (322) in Provincial Museum, Victoria; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 90, Smith, Lytton, 1899, from a drawing by Miss E. H. Woods. Cat. No. XI-A-1253 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.
- Figure 12. Animal head carved in antler. From grave with specimen shown in Figures 13 and 14, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3030 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 115, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figure 206c, Teit, Thompsonson, 1900. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.
- Figures 13, 14. Animal form carved on a dog halter toggle made of antler. Found with specimen illustrated in Figure 12, in grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3030 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 114, Smith, Lytton, 1899. Also illustrated in Figures 206a and b, Teit, Thompsonson, 1900. Reverse illustrated in Figure a, Plate XV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913, from a cast. Cat. No. XI-A-935 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Reverse of Figure 13 in negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531 in Museum. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

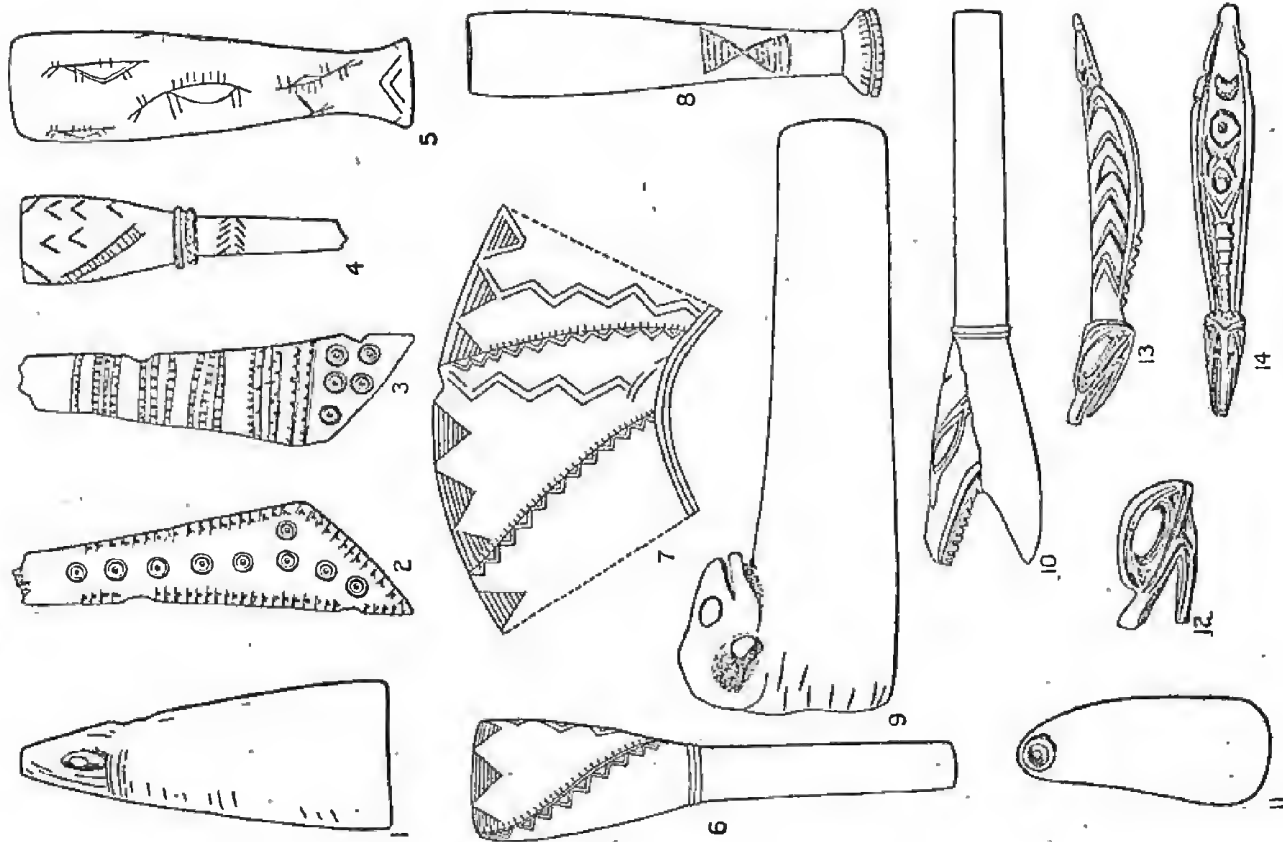


PLATE XXXVI

British Columbia Interior

Figure 1. Perforated object made of abalone shell. From grave, Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2950A in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 94, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 2. Perforated object made of shell. From west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3206A in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 92, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 3. Pendant made of elk tooth. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3170 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 98, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 4. Pendant made of a canine tooth. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3174 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 97, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 5. Pendant made of elk tooth. From Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3168A in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 96, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 6. Perforated object made of shell. From west of Fraser river near Lytton, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-3206B in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 93, Smith, Lytton, 1899.

Figure 7. Hammer or pestle made of stone. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2537 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 341b, Smith, Thompson, 1900. This flaring shape is characteristic of the eastern part of the Thompson River area and the hat-shaped top is characteristic of the Thompson River area, but is also found on the British Columbia coast.

Figure 8. Animal head formed by pecking on a hammer or pestle made of stone. From South Thompson valley, B.C. Thompson or Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by A. B. Clarke, 1893. Cat. No. XI-A-757 (2890) in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Also illustrated in Figure d, Plate XV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18331 in Museum. This long striking head is characteristic of the Thompson River area.

Figure 9. Human form carved in stone. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. In Provincial Museum, Victoria, formerly owned by C. Hill-Tout; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. Casts, Cat. Nos. XI-A-9383-940 and XI-A-1256 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada. Also illustrated in Figure 389, Smith, Thompson, 1900, from east, Cat. No. 16-2783 in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Front view illustrated in figure, p. 18, Hill-Tout, Notes, 1899. Other quarter illustrated on cover and in Figure 6, Plate XV, Smith, Archaeological, 1913, from a cast, Cat. No. XI-A-9383a, and in negative and lantern slide, Cat. No. 18531, in Museum. An extreme form of a type of dish made of stone, found solely in British Columbia from near Nanaimo on the coast to Kamloops in the interior, but chiefly in the Saanich-Yale area; illustrated in Plates XV-XX. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

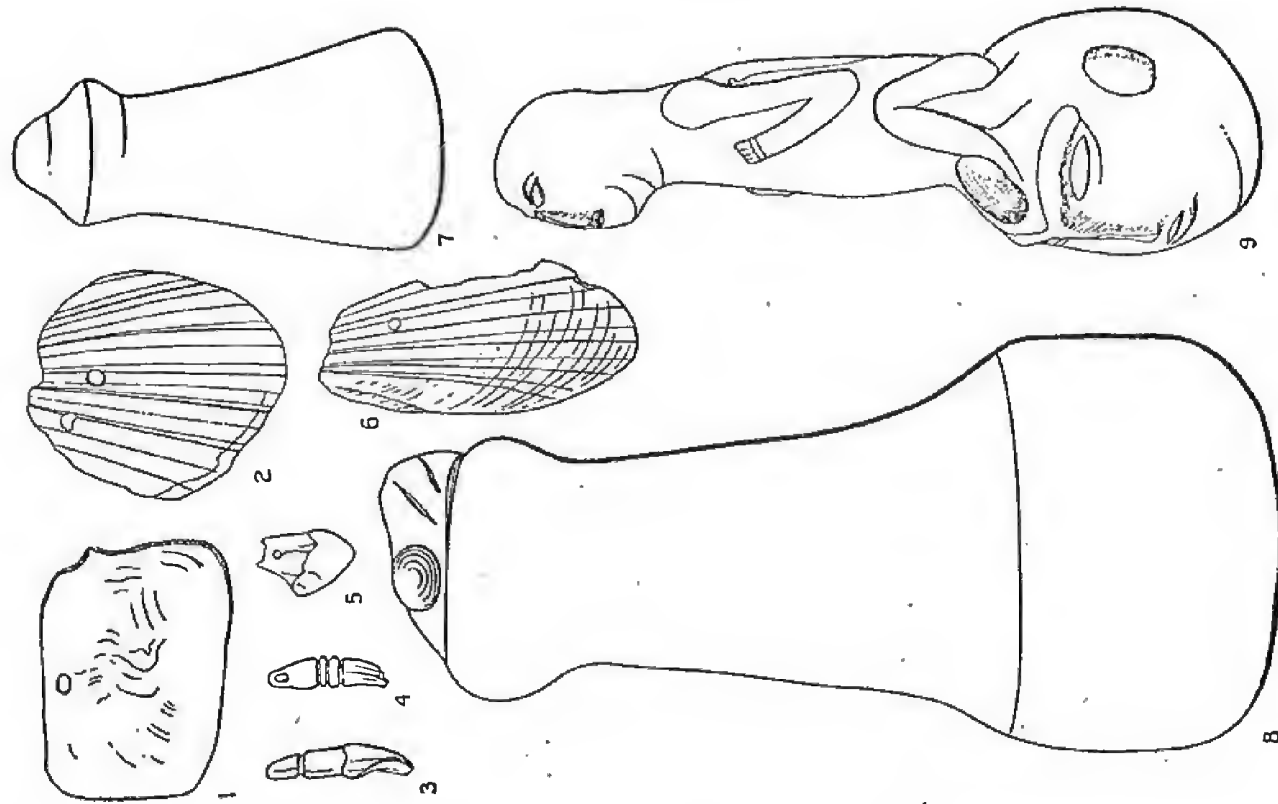


PLATE XXXVII

British Columbia Interior

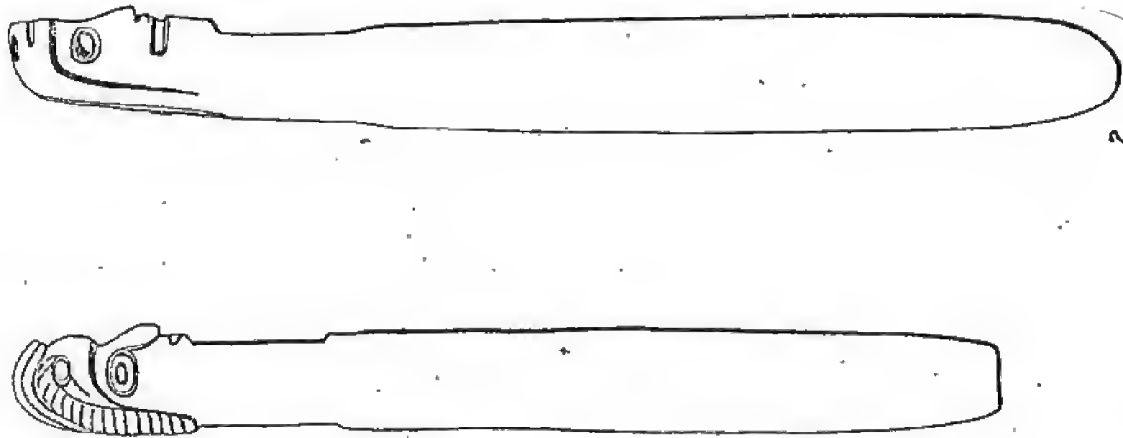
Clubs Made of Bone of Whale

This is a specialized form of club and handle knob known only from Kamloops. The general type of paddle-shaped club with carved handle knob is found on the coast from Alaska to Columbia river, but chiefly on western Vancouver island where the type is most uniform. This shows influence of the art of the British Columbia coast.

Figure 1. Club made of bone of whale. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2475 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 171d, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Also illustrated in Figure 359a, Smith, Thompson, 1900. Reverse illustrated in Figure a, Plate XI, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Cast of model, Cat. No. XI-A-862 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

Figure 2. Club made of bone of whale. From Kamloops, B.C. Shuswap, Salish Indian area. Collected by Harlan I. Smith. Cat. No. 16-2474 in American Museum of Natural History, New York; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. After Figure 171c, Smith, Gulf of Georgia, 1907. Also illustrated in Figure 359b, Smith, Thompson, 1900. Reverse illustrated in Figure b, Plate XI, Smith, Archaeological, 1913. Cast of model, Cat. No. XI-A-863 in Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada.

PLATE XXXVII



2

PLATE XXXVIII

British Columbia Interior

Pictures on Rock

Red paintings on rock assembled from the most distinct—about one-third to one-half—of those on a cliff at the foot of Seaton lake, B.C. Lillooet, Salish Indian area. Various sizes. After Plate IX, Teit, Lillooet, 1906, from sketches by James Teit. About 90 per cent of the paintings on the cliff are red, the others white or black. All here reproduced, except the shaded part of one, are red. The numbered pictographs were explained by Indians. See page 282, Teit, Lillooet, 1906.

PLATE XXXIX
British Columbia Interior
Painting on Boulder

Painting on boulder. As explained by the Indians, Figures 1 and 2 represent crossing of trails; 3 and 4, fir-branches; 5, girl's lodge, and fir-branches hanging down from roof; 6, 7, and 8, crossings of trails; 9 and 10, fir-branches; 11, roof of girl's lodge with fir-branches hanging down; 12, snake; 13, sacrifices put up at crossing of trails; 14, unfinished basketry; 15, crossing of trails; 16, two trenches; 17, fir-branch; 18, unfinished basketry; 19, dog; 20 and 21, fir-branches; 22, dog; 23, unfinished basketry; 24, fir-branch; 25, crossing of trails and fir-branch put up as a sacrifice; 26, unfinished basketry; 27 and 28, fir-branches. Near Spence Bridge, B.C. Thompson, Salish Indian area. Redrawn from page 229, Teit, *Rock*, 1896, reproduced as key to Figure 1, Plate XIX, Teit, Thompson, 1900. Most of this illustrated in Figure 1, Plate XIX, Teit, Thompson, 1900, from photograph, Cat. No. (466) in American Museum of Natural History, New York. Nearly as much but farther from the left illustrated in negative, Cat. No. (467). A little of the right end illustrated in negative, Cat. No. (478).

This type of art is characteristic of the plateaus of the British Columbia interior and is not found on the British Columbia coast. Compare with similar paintings illustrated in Plate XXXVIII and Plate XL in this publication and in Figure 2, Plate XIX, and Plate XX, Teit, Thompson, 1900.

PLATE XXXVIII

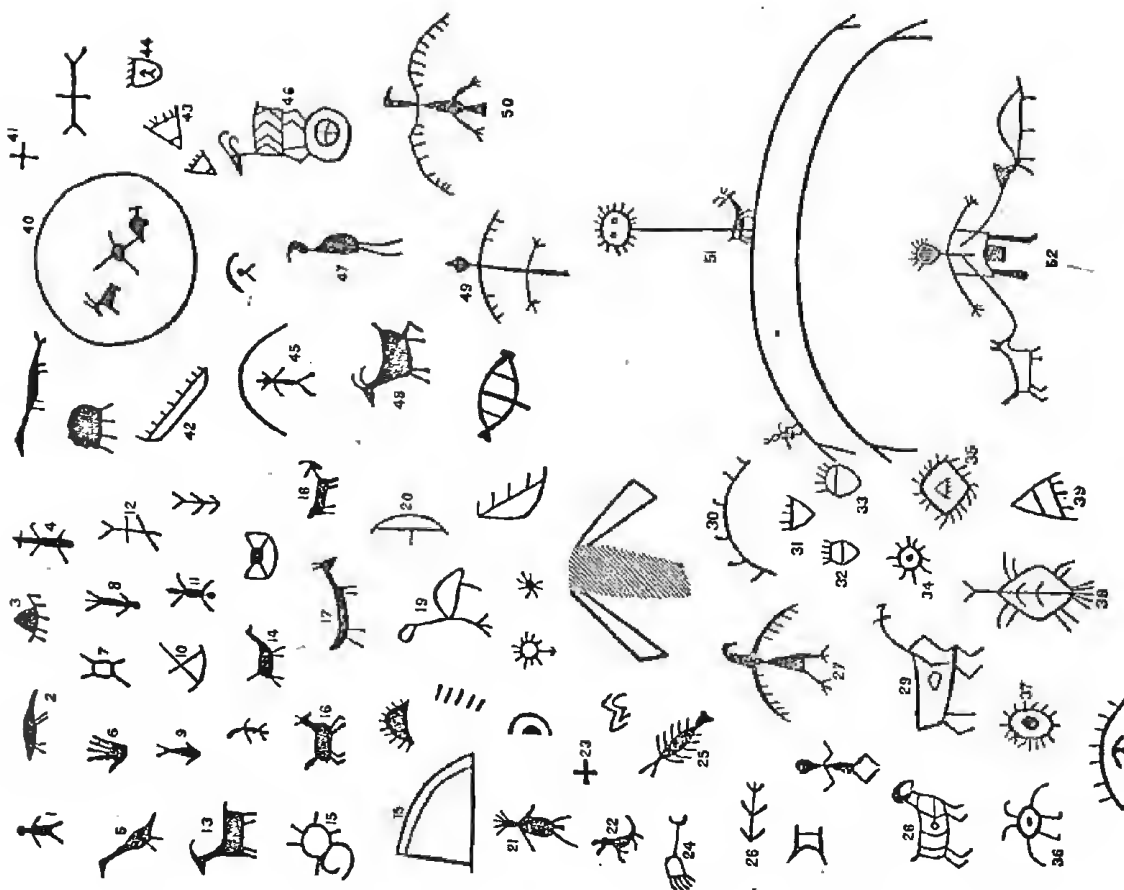


PLATE XL
British Columbia Interior
Painting on Rock

Figures 1-3. A few pictures of many in red, black, and green, on smooth cleavage surface of granite in niche at painted rocks about 1½ miles below the mouth of Cayuse creek at station G, May 9, 1898, Arrow lake, West Kootenay, B.C. Kootenay, Kitchikan Indian area; about 1 natural size. From sketches by R. W. Brock, Note Book No. 4, 1898. This type of art is characteristic of the plateaus of the British Columbia interior and is not found on the British Columbia coast.

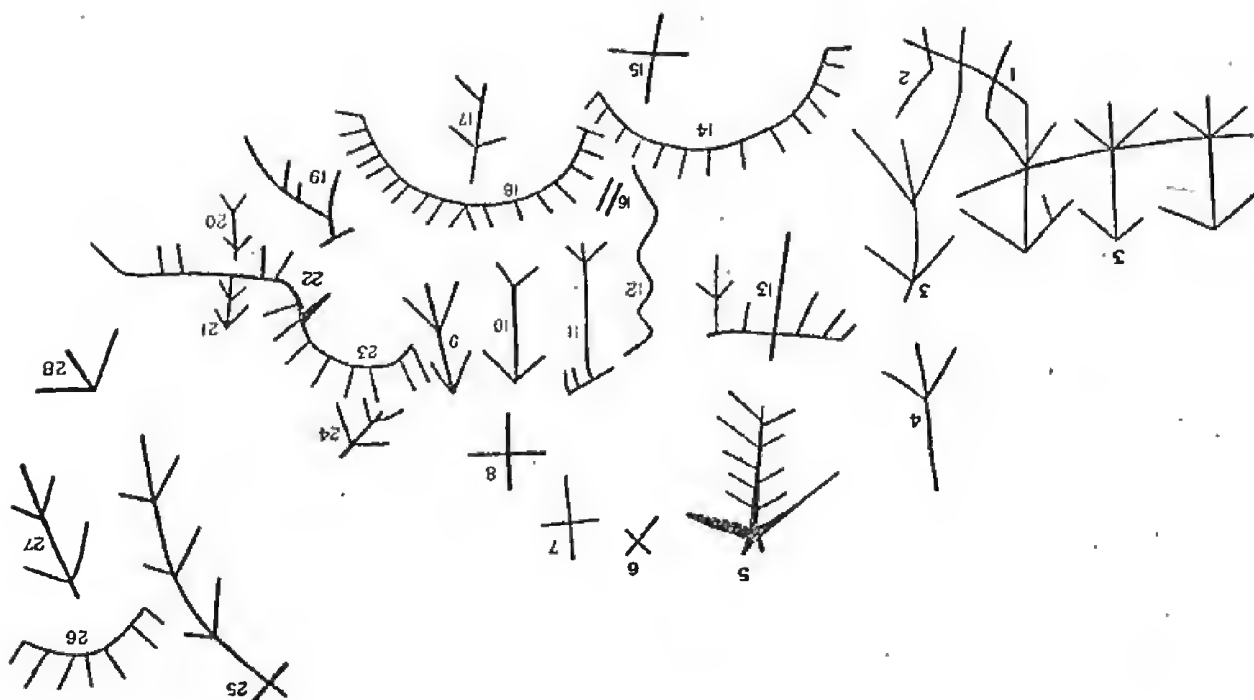


Plate XXXIX

